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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Ocean Air Ferry Is Planned

Hitler Gets Austrian Troops

U. S. Senate Insulates Copper

China Has First Big Strike

Machado Begins Eighth Year

ROME hears the transoceanic fliers congress discuss the practical steps in bringing regular transatlantic air service into existence. World Flier Harold Gatty says blind landing must be mastered as blind flying has been. Dragging a wire in a fog lights a lamp on the instrument board when the wire touches the ocean surface. With the fog problem solved, the route via Labrador, Greenland and Iceland, with stretches of no more than 300 miles over open water, will be practical for all-the-year flying. The north Atlantic will be crossed in 10 hours, the south Atlantic in six. The famous fliers prepare to welcome Amelia Earhart Putnam—the winged woman who has brought them fresh inspiration.

¶ Adolf Hitler, Germany's Fascist leader, finds himself with a ready-made army in hand. Hitler is unable yet to revive his prohibited storm detachments, but Dr. Walter Pfrimer, leader of Austria's Fascist troops, the Heimatschutz, just across the German border, places his force under Hitler's supreme command. Dr. Pfrimer's troops were not able to sustain him when he proclaimed himself dictator of Styria, but the Austrian Government could not convict him of treason, and does not control his "home guard." Time improves many things. Even in the good old baronial epoch when every leader had his private army, those "home guards" never had the training nor the deadly equipment of these piping days.

¶ Washington sees the Senate end a filibuster fight by forcing through the lumber and copper amendments to the tax bill. The vote on both items is nonpartisan and decisive. Like the tariffs voted on iron and coal last week, the lumber and copper imposts are believed to prohibit importing. The United States already possessed a tariff high fence and the Senate has done about the only thing fence builders have been able to devise—strung the top with barbed wire.

¶ Austria tells the world the thing it greatly feared has come upon it. Following the failure of France, Britain, Italy, and Germany to extend aid, Austria announces that it will declare an exchange transfer moratorium. This exchange transfer moratorium is expected to apply to state, provincial, and municipal loans and also the debts of private firms. Without going into the ramifications of an exchange transfer moratorium, its implication may be sufficiently given thus—If Austria owes you money it is sorry and lets you know you will be, too.

¶ China faces the most far-reaching strike it has ever known. Starting in Shanghai, this walkout of post office workers spread to Tientsin and Peiping and throughout the nation. The strikers express their regret that the public is inconvenienced. Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang, requested by Nanking to suppress the strike, replies that nothing can be done because the strikers are fighting only for their just deserts. China's postal system is not as recent as civil service. It was established in the Chou dynasty—and the literary Chou dynasty, which needed postmen, began about 1100 B. C.

¶ Cuba sees President Gerard Machado begin his eighth year in office. Only "Cuba's Strong Man," as he is called, could have survived the collapse of sugar, the hardships growing out of the huge expenditures on the great Central Highway, and political plotting. With revolution brewing, Cuba has met its foreign obligations and balanced its budget. President Machado has performed an extraordinary feat with the currency—has kept it at par with the United States dollar.

¶ Egypt considers the financing of the great Lake Albert project that will increase the water in the Nile by one-third. In addition to the dam, on which railroads and highway will cross the lake, the $50,000,000 undertaking calls for elimination of the vast Sudd swamp. This colossal irrigation scheme becomes possible only in this modern day—aerial surveys have brought the dream to the threshold of realization.

¶ Berlin christens a broad thoroughfare "Washington Platz." Vienna calls a new municipal apartment house "George Washington-Hof." Warsaw, Bucharest, Rome, and Madrid monument the name by attaching it to their geography. In Africa, Asia, and the Straits Settlements, as well as in Europe, celebration of the George Washington Bicentennial finds expression in issues of postage stamps, newspaper special editions, and imposing ceremonies led by heads of governments. Every Latin-American country is in line. In all, 40 nations have paid sincere, spontaneous tribute to a character that sweeps on and on—to a George Washington who means something ennobling to every upstriving people in their daily lives.

Costa Rican Fliers Build Orchid Hedge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Miami, Fla.

A HEDGE of orchids for an airport may sound like extravagance, but such a thing exists, however, at San José, Costa Rica, according to reports brought to Miami by air pilots.

The entire force at the airport, it is reported, went back into the hill and mountain districts of the country to collect orchids. More than 300 plants of the best species were collected and transplanted on posts bordering the driveway to the station. At the present market price for orchids in New York City this fence is worth in the neighborhood of $1500.

Defeat of Beer Bill Signifies Shift to Drys

Vote Disproves Claims of Wets of House Gain Against Prohibition

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 24 — The political significance of prohibition has changed here overnight as a result of the large dry victory on the O'Conner-Hull beer bill in the House yesterday. Dry leaders in Congress indicated today both by their actions and their words that the threat of a mounting wet tide has been suddenly lifted.

Their renewed confidence resulted from the fact that the wet vote yesterday was smaller by 18 than on the Beck - Linthicum amendment, the only other clear wet and dry vote of the session, whereas the drys added one more to their total. Drys won yesterday by 228 to 169 and on the previous vote by 227 to 187.

Although not in itself a large change in voting strength it is nevertheless of more than apparent significance due to the previous claims of wets that they would increase their strength in the vote. Wet leaders claimed as high as 191 votes yesterday morning and some few predicted a clear majority for the beer cause.

Fail to Increase Strength

Not only did wets fail to show an increase in strength, but analysis of the votes indicates that 17 members of the House shifted from the wet to the dry side on the vote yesterday, as compared to that on the Beck-Linthicum amendment, where nine shifted from dry to wet.

Although partly explained by the fact that the vote yesterday was on a straight beer issue whereas the previous vote was on the question of resubmission of prohibition, nevertheless it unquestionably weakens the wet claim to a rapidly increasing strength in the House and provides the first real setback they have sustained since they opened their vigorous campaign with the beginning of the session.

In fact, wets were admitting confidentially today that they made a tactical mistake in forcing the beer vote instead of contenting themselves with the record high of 187 they obtained on the previous division.

Change in Members' Votes

Members who voted the wet side on the Beck-Linthicum amendment, but shifted to the dry side on the beer vote yesterday, were Henry E. Barbour (R.), California; John T. Buckbee (R.), Illinois; Lindley H. Hadley (R.), Washington; Joseph L. Hooper (R.), Michigan; Morton D. Hull (R.), Illinois; Albert Johnson (R.), Washington; Frank C. Kniffin (D.), Ohio; John McDuffie (D.), Alabama; Andrew J. Montague (D.), Virginia; Randolph Perkins (R.), New Jersey; Henry T. Rainey (D.), Illinois; Mrs. Edith Nourse Rogers (R.), Massachusetts; Howard W. Smith (D.), Virginia; Joe L. Smith (D.), West Virginia; Mell G. Underwood (D.), Ohio; Charles West (D.), Ohio, and Roy O. Woodruff (R.), Michigan.

Members whose records on the two votes show a shift from the dry to the wet side were Harry C. Canfield (D.), Indiana; Eugene B. Crowe (D.), Indiana; Harry L. Haines (D.), Pennsylvania; Edgar Howard (D.), Nebraska; Bolivar E. Kemp (D.), Louisiana; Paul J. Kvale (Farmer-Labor), Minnesota; William H. Larrabee (D.), Indiana; Frederick C. Loofbourow (R.), Utah, and John H. Overton (D.), Louisiana.

Roses Line Oregon Road for 30 Miles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Ore.—Planting of the fourth unit of rose bushes on a 30-mile strip of the Pacific Highway between Portland and Salem has been completed by four Portland organizations, 60 bushes being set out at intervals of a quarter of a mile each. Later it is planned to fill in the gaps.

The program was first initiated in 1930 when the first planting was made at the Portland city limits under the direction of Mrs. C. Winters-Ross, rose regent, with Gov. A. L. Norblad and Mayor George L. Baker of Portland participating. Salem organizations are cooperating in the movement and it is expected that the plantings will be completed by June 1 and the entire 51-mile stretch of the highway completed.

The highway planting is being made with wild roses of two varieties, hugonis, the golden rose of China, and moyesa, a dark red rose which blooms in June. In addition to the planting, the Portland Women's Advertising Club is urging those along the highway to plant roses where they may receive care.

BANK ACCOUNTS FORM BASIS OF INDIANA BARTER

Merchants Swap Goods for Sums Tied Up in South Bend Banks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOUTH BEND, Ind., May 24—Even in these days when communities are celebrating a "century of progress," this city of more than 100,000 persons has hiked back to the "good old days" of trade and barter.

"I'll trade you my bank deposit for your bill of merchandise," is the conversation heard here almost any day between a dealer and a buyer.

"I'll allow you 10 points above the market price for your deposit," replies the dealer. The trade is closed on the spot. Thus the purchaser whose cash is tied up in a closed bank gets his goods and the dealer moves stock which otherwise might continue to repose on his shelves.

This manner of trade stimulation has been brought about by the closing, a year ago, of two of the city's large banks, the American Trust Company and the Union Trust Company. For a time deposits were accepted at 100 per cent and the dealer turned in the account to reduce his indebtedness to the bank in the case of a loan. Now the market price for deposits is 50 to 60 per cent and the banks keep a watchful eye on depositors to see that they are equitably treated by the purchaser of the deposits.

Merchants point out that the buyer actually is getting approximately the full value of his dollar by the barter plan, the deposits being valued at 60 to 70 per cent while the merchandise has been reduced in price from 25 to 50 per cent. The merchant who sells his slow-moving items on this plan takes his loss of 10 points on the deposits, sells the deposits for cash, reinvests the money in fast-moving items and thus makes a more rapid turnover.

Real estate firms have followed virtually the same plan as have various other lines of business, both mercantile and professional. One large real estate concern accepted deposits at 100 per cent and retransferred them to its account with the bank. In this line, too, it was shown that the buyer of real estate was profiting because of the depreciation in realty values.

National Strike Holds Up China's Postal Services

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

PEIPING, China, May 23—Postal workers in Tientsin, Peiping and other centers of North China have declared a strike which is now completely effective. The strike was called in sympathy with the striking postal employees of Shanghai. It was called at Peiping and Tientsin following receipt of instructions from Shanghai, also after the workers had issued a statement expressing regret that the public is suffering losses and inconvenience.

Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang has received instructions from Nanking requesting that the strike be stopped, but the marshal's spokesman said, nothing can be done because the strikers are merely fighting for their just deserts.

The postal commissioner said that the strikers are displaying a good-humored attitude, but refuse to allow mediation, contending that a settlement must be reached between the Central Government and the postal employees' headquarters at Shanghai.

So far there are no disorders, although a postal strike of nation-wide proportions is unprecedented. The postal services of China were first established 1100 years before the Christian era. The post offices and other property are not guarded, because the workers indicated no tendencies to sabotage.

Ericson's Discovery of 'Vinland' Memorialized by Heroic Statue

American Congress Recognizes Achievements of Great Norseman—Icelandic Sagas Are Rich in Legends of Viking Days and Ways

The writer of this article, a woman of Icelandic origin, found on her first visit to the island that there was not a single statue of Leif Ericson there. It was due to her initiative that the American Congress decided to present a bronze memorial of the great Norse discoverer to the people of Iceland.

By THORSTINA JACKSON WALTERS

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"We will now divide labor, and each day will gather grapes or cut vines, and fell trees, so as to obtain a cargo for my ship."

Thus did Leif Ericson settle the labor question in America in the year 1000, according to the records of the Icelandic sagas. After a stormy passage over unknown seas, he and his men landed on the shores of what appeared to them to be a land of plenty and they proceeded in a practical way to utilize the resources near at hand. "And from its products Leif gave the land a name and called it 'Vinland'."

This first chapter of recorded American history has been the subject of much controversy; no one who has delved into the documentary evidence on the subject doubts Leif's discovery, but there is much difference of opinion as to where he made a landfall. However, his monumental voyage, nearly 600 years before Columbus, became widely known, not only by means of the Icelandic sagas, but also through other written records, notably extensive documents in the Vatican in Rome.

It was while the Seventy-first Congress of the United States was in session that an invitation was received by it from the Government of Iceland to participate in the Millennial Celebration of the Icelandic Althing or Parliament.

As a consequence, Resolution No. 18 was passed, June 21, 1929, authorizing the sending of five dele-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1)

AUSTRIA TO PAY DEBTS ONLY IN OWN CURRENCY

Moratorium on Exchange Transfer Decided on by New Cabinet

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, May 24—An exchange transfer moratorium is to be declared by the Austrian Government, according to official announcement here. The Cabinet has decided to introduce legislation immediately under which the interest and amortization on foreign debts will be payable henceforward only in Austrian currency.

The decision was reached after the new Premier, Dr. Engelbert Dollfuss, and his colleagues had heard a report from the Governor of the National Bank, Dr. Victor Kienboeck, who returned from Geneva yesterday.

After listening to Dr. Kienboeck, the Cabinet decided Austria could not wait until the great powers are united on a policy for helping Austria, or even until the League of Nations commission arrives.

It has not yet been decided whether the moratorium shall become operative after or before June 1 when interest on Austria's principal foreign commitment, the League loan of 1922, falls due.

Foreign valuta for the service of this loan already is in hand. Other charges then due are insignificant. The official communiqué mentions foreign debts, not loans, hence the plan is expected to apply not only to state, provincial and municipal loans, but also to foreign debts of Austrian private firms.

The transfer moratorium, following the example of Greece, Bulgaria and Hungary, means that interest and other charges on Austrian loans issued abroad and on Austrian foreign debts will be henceforth payable into a special schilling account opened at the National Bank here, but whether in a closed or open account is not known. If open, foreign creditors can use their funds here for the purchase of Austrian goods and so help Austrian exports.

Bankers who were formerly against the moratorium now admit this is the only way to guarantee necessary imports of foodstuffs and raw materials which are essential to Austria's future. Bankers are skeptical regarding the 300,000,000 French franc credit which was much discussed here the past few days.

REGULAR AERIAL LINES TO EUROPE THOUGHT ON WAY

Transatlantic Fliers Say Plane to Light on Sea Is the Solution

ROME, May 24 (AP)—Regular air service between Europe and America could be developed if a method were devised of making an airplane alight on water even if fog were so thick that it was impossible for the pilot to see the surface, Mr. Harold Gatty, Australian who went around the world in eight days with the American, Wiley Post, in 1931, told the Transoceanic Fliers Convention today.

Mr. Gatty suggested a north Atlantic route by way of Greenland, Iceland and Labrador.

"The presence of numerous landing places and the absence of long flights over open water renders the Greenland route valuable," he said. "Now, if we develop blind landing as we have blind flying, the route will be available all the year round."

It would be necessary, Mr. Gatty told the airmen, to land in 200 to 300 feet of fog.

Capt. Wolfgang von Gronau, who flew 4670 miles from Germany to Chicago via Greenland, supported Mr. Gatty's contention.

He said it was possible to alight in fog by gradually coming down to a level of nine feet above the sea, when the water is visible, or by trailing 100 feet of wire which lights a lamp on the instrument board the moment it touches the water.

The day when airplanes will cross the south Atlantic in six hours and the north Atlantic in 10 was foreseen by Capt. Dieudonné Coste, Paris-to-New York flier. He gave transatlantic aviation a brilliant future but a dull present.

"Transatlantic flights," Captain Coste said, "have had considerable moral results but diminished, not to say no, practical results." Land planes capable of floating will be used instead of regulation seaplanes in transatlantic flying of the future, Captain Coste continued, and they will have a speed of 300 miles an hour and will be able to fly in any weather.

Señor Francisco Iglesias, who flew from Spain to Brazil in 1929, suggested that a floating island be built between the Azores and Bermuda.

"Transatlantic flying can be done regularly now on both the south and north Atlantic, but whether it can be made to pay is another question," said Lieut.-Commander P. V. H. Weems of the United States Navy, who helped in the preparations for several ocean flights.

Lieutenant - Commander Weems considered the southern route the most feasible, but he pointed out that larger populations were brought in contact by the northern route.

'Mr. Consumer' Merges Forces To Battle Against Tax Rises

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 24—Mr. Consumer, the spare little fellow who wears the derby hat, carries the big market basket and makes pleas represented in the political cartoons as without much weight in the world of affairs, at last has an organization of his own.

"The Public, Inc.," has been formed here for the Messrs. Consumer of St. Louis and all their brothers and their wives wherever they live throughout the country.

Mr. Charles H. Morrill, chairman of the board of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce, sponsors of the organization, put its aims in one question, "Everyone else has been relieved, why not the taxpayer?"

To this end, the organization has built a platform large enough for all the taxpayers of the nation. Here are its main timbers:

First—Work with all its might for a budget balanced through economies and not through increased taxes.

Second—Seek to place under control government spending and strive for elimination of needless expenditures and actual waste.

Third—Demand a "pay-as-we-go" plan of operation for government with no requests for functions which cannot be afforded by taxpayers.

Fourth—and it is with this plank that "The Public, Inc." expects to make itself felt at the critical point, it pledges itself to support those political candidates who promise economy, and those candidates alone, with the party label a secondary consideration, if any consideration at all.

It is because about 50 cents out of each business dollar goes to taxes that the sponsors of The Public, Inc., are throwing open the doors to membership in their novel organization. It is because increase in taxes may work to prevent industry from stimulating business with improvements or more aggressive plans and prevent the maintenance of much needed pay rolls that the St. Louis group extends hands in all directions.

"A billion dollars is too huge a sum for most of us to conceive," says Mr. Morrill, "yet, 'the public,' which up to the present has not been incorporated or in any way united to defend itself—is asked to pay, this year, no less than $16,000,000,000 for the privilege of being governed. Where is it all going? This staggering sum represents almost one-third of the total annual income of the country. We think it's time to find out."

And so "The Public, Inc.," has hung out its sign, put a "Welcome" doormat on the front steps and is ready for all comers. Memberships are being enrolled at the rate of $1 each and in return those who join the cause will be sent research reports on matters relating to government expenditure and taxation.

Mrs. Putnam Has Talk With Prince

LONDON, May 24 (AP) —Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam, after her successful flight from Newfoundland to Ireland on Saturday, paid a visit to the Prince of Wales at St. James's Palace this afternoon at the Prince's invitation.

Mrs. Putnam said her husband, Mr. George Palmer Putnam, would leave New York Friday to meet her here and they would sail for the United States together on June 9.

She was canceling her plans to visit Rome, she said, since the conference there of transoceanic fliers is ending Thursday. Instead, she will go to Paris for a few days.

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP)—The Senate today passed a bill to authorize President Hoover to award the Distinguished Flying Cross to Mrs. Putnam for her transatlantic solo flight.

FLEET KEPT ON PACIFIC

WASHINGTON, May 24 (AP)—The scouting force of the United States fleet, comprising what is known as the Atlantic fleet, will be kept in the Pacific until Oct. 1.

WOMEN VOTERS URGE INSURANCE FOR WORKLESS

Massachusetts League Is Ready to Support Any Approved Measure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., May 24—Unemployment compensation insurance and a system of federal, state and local unemployment relief were approved in resolutions adopted today by the Massachusetts League of Women Voters in convention here.

If no legislation is introduced to meet these ends, the convention voted to have the league's state board draw up an unemployment insurance bill and introduce it.

The league reelected Mrs. Roland M. Baker of Boston as president. Among the other officers chosen were: Mrs. Arthur G. Rotch of Boston, Miss Elizabeth B. Piper of Cambridge, Mrs. Ralph M. Sparks of Winchester, Mrs. Brenton K. Fisk of Cambridge and Mrs. Harrison G. Taylor of Worcester, vice-presidents; Mrs. Louis M. Lyons of Reading, secretary, and Mrs. Alfred E. La Fayette of Nahant, treasurer.

Women have exerted little appreciable influence in politics, Mrs. Jessie W. Sayre, secretary of the Democratic state committee, told members of the league in an address yesterday. She suggested that women must learn practical political methods from close study in order to have a definite part in shaping platforms as well as obtaining political action for causes in which they are interested.

From the viewpoint of her position as secretary of the state Democratic committee, Mrs. Sayre said she believed women have failed completely to make an impression. Party managers, she said, are not interested in ideals but in persons. The attitude of such groups as that which she was addressing, she indicated, did not concern party leaders in the least. The viewpoints of organized groups of women voters was not only unknown to politicians as a general thing, Mrs. Sayre continued, but party leaders neither cared nor needed to care.

The afternoon session was devoted to committee meetings which make up the league's working program. Activities for the coming year were mapped out.

Many Thousands Of Trees Planted In Massachusetts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 24—Notable progress is being made this spring in tree planting on state and town forests and private lands, in removing underbrush and in beautifying the roadsides throughout the western Massachusetts region.

More than 100,000 evergreens, mostly spruce, have been planted on state forests in Conway and Savoy, and 35,000 in Peru. At the town forest in Dalton 10,000 evergreens have been planted, and the same number by the town of Montague on the watershed near Turners Falls. In Dalton 20,000 have been planted by means of private funds.

On Mt. Tom reservation the commission has planted 1000 Norway spruce and arborvitæ and 25 Colorado blue spruce as the first step in a systematic program to be continued for several years. On the Jacob's Ladder highway near Chester an automobile camp with landscape features is being built by the State. At Woronoco the unemployed of community mills have set out 500 trees.

Throughout this section the State Department of Conservation has been engaged for six weeks in building roads, thinning trees and generally improving conditions of the state forests, and nearly 300 men have been taken from the ranks of the unemployed for the work.

Here's a New One; 'Keep On the Grass'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Ore.—Grass has little value unless it can be enjoyed, in the opinion of Mr. Hal E. Hoss, Secretary of State, who has authorized the posting of signs telling the public "to use the grass" and not to "keep off" the spacious grounds surrounding the Capitol.

There are 134 varieties of trees and shrubs on the grounds in addition to flowers. Each of these has a small metal plaque giving its name in English and also Latin. Tourists passing through Salem on the Pacific Highway drive past the grounds and stop to inspect the premises.

Squirrels abound and these feed readily from the hand, coming for refreshments when they hear the sound of two hard-shelled nuts tapped together or rapped on concrete walks.

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Gold of Greek Church Offered to Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Athens

ALL of the "sacred gold objects" of the 7300 churches and monasteries of Greece have been placed at the Government's disposal by the Metropolitan of Athens to reinforce the nation's gold reserves.

Likewise many private citizens whose savings were affected by the depreciation of the drachma when Greece went off the gold standard hurried to the Greek Bank of Issue, and proffered their old jewelry. The bank has consented to receive the articles provisionally while awaiting a definite decision by the Government as to whether advantage will be taken of these offers.

Bankers Study Proposals For Easing Credits

Young Committee Groups Will Hear Reports of Means to Pursue

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 24—Subcommittees composed of leading New York City bankers are today studying proposals for easing credits with a view to helping business regain its normal position. Their reports on ways and means of accomplishing this will be presented tomorrow to the committee of 12 bankers and industrialists named by Mr. George L. Harrison, Governor of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, last Thursday, and of which Mr. Owen D. Young is head.

The committee held its first working meeting at the Federal Reserve Bank here yesterday. The meeting was secret but was said to have considered "a number of proposals" and that these had been submitted to subcommittees for study. The spokesman for the committee refused to say whether outside experts had been called in to assist them in their studies.

In quarters believed to be informed it was said that the "numerous proposals" which the Young committee received range all the way from schemes for easing bank credits to efforts for steadying the stock market. Also, it was added, thought was given to the gold situation, bringing money out of hoarding with a view to putting it to work in productive channels and the money market generally.

More Gold for Export

In high banking circles here there is much comment on the gold situation. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York earmarked $11,401,000 worth of gold bars yesterday for export. This followed heavy shipments abroad, much of which has not been previously designated for withdrawal.

While these shipments are going forward, the Federal Reserve continues its large purchases of government securities, believing that thereby it will improve the credit situation. In this connection it was declared that if the Young committee is to accomplish worth-while results, it must act quickly and well.

In the face of this comment in Wall Street, a spokesman for the Federal Reserve Bank indicated that they were pleased with the results already accomplished under the new policy of credit expansion. He said that loans and investments in New York City were up about $250,000,000 since the new policy became effective. He emphasized that this policy had checked the downward movement of credit and bank liquidation.

While it was indicated in Federal Reserve circles that they were pleased with what had been done and hopeful of the future, thought in Wall Street today is that if the Young committee is to accomplish what is expected of it, two things are of prime importance—speed and publication of its proceedings in a way that will inform public opinion and inspire confidence that the committee is actually doing something.

"With the unqualified approval of the Administration, the new committee of twelve should encounter little difficulty in its policy of stimulating credit expansion," Theodore Price & Co. said in a statement. "We believe that such a policy of inflation is a considerable expedient at present. While any sort of forced inflation is extremely likely to get out of control and become harmful, such a cautious policy as has been outlined should go far to alleviate the fears of the business and banking world on this score."

BELGIAN CABINET FORMED BY RENKIN

BRUSSELS, Belgium, May 24 (AP)—M. Jules Renkin, who resigned as Premier Wednesday and was asked by King Albert the following day to constitute a new ministry, succeeded in doing so yesterday.

M. Renkin took the finance portfolio in addition to the premiership. Foreign affairs remain in the hands of M. Paul Hymans. The Cabinet crisis came as a result of a controversy over recognition to be accorded languages used by minority groups.

RELIEF HITS MORASS OF NEW PLANS

Senator Cutting (R), New Mexico, Blames Hoover for Fresh Delay

PRESIDENT REFUSED DEMOCRATIC PLANS

Firm Against Bonds and Will Submit Program Entirely Free of Federal Load

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 24 — Congress found itself in a veritable maze of unemployment relief programs today, with new ones cropping up on all sides and no immediate prospect of a compromise which would be acceptable to both White House and Democrats.

President Hoover's rejection of the program worked out by the Special Democratic Relief Committee in the Senate on Sunday is at the foot of the new tangle. Democrats had hoped to secure the President's approval for their compromise program which would have provided more than $2,000,000,000 for relief without upsetting the budget.

Disapproval, however, drew a bitter attack from Senator Bronson M. Cutting (R.) of New Mexico, and also two new relief programs from the Republican side. Senator Cutting charged the President with inconsistency in rejecting the Democratic relief bill because of its public works construction feature, which, he declared, was in strict conformity with Mr. Hoover's advocacy, when Secretary of Commerce, of public works to take up economic slack.

Proposes New Bond Issue

The Senator then proposed a new relief program consisting of a $5,000,000,000 bond issue, of which $3,000,000,000 would be expended by the Government on highways and $2,000,000,000 for rivers and harbors, public buildings, reforestation and other public projects.

A second new proposal came from Senator W. Warren Barbour (R.) of New Jersey, in the form of a bill to increase the capitalization of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation by $1,500,000,000 for the purpose of making loans for self-liquidating construction projects.

Meanwhile, however, the Democrats in both House and Senate proceeded to push their own relief plans to completion. The Democratic relief committee on the Senate side placed in the hands of drafters their compromise program involving provision for $500,000,000 of public works bonds, while on the House side Speaker John N. Garner (D.) of Texas, announced that clerks were busy working out the details of his own relief program preparatory to putting it into legislative form.

New Angle by Mills

A third angle was given to the situation by Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury, that the Administration or Hoover relief bill, free of any Federal bond obligations, would be introduced to Congress next week.

A bill involving its main feature, increased borrowing authority to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to finance self-liquidating projects, had not yet been drafted, Mr. Mills said, but the implication was that it would soon be ready.

Dissatisfaction of the insurgent House group with the way the relief issue was going resulted in a letter from its leaders, Representative Fiorello H. LaGuardia (R.) of New York, Representative James M. Mead (D.) of New York, and Representative Clyde Kelly (R.) of Pennsylvania, to all members of the House to join in a mass meeting on Thursday to discuss "constructive relief measures" and to draft a plan "to give immediate help in the form of public work and direct relief to the homeless and starving."

Tokyo's Cabinet Nears Completion

By Cable to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, May 24 — Viscount Makoto Saito, who has been chosen to form a new super-party Government, has nearly completed his Cabinet. It is learned that the Foreign Ministry has been offered to Count Yasuya Uchida, who has been anxious to leave the presidency of the South Manchuria Railway ever since the Seiyukai removed his vice-president, Mr. Eguchi.

It is understood, however, that Gen. Shigeru Honjo is vigorously urging Count Uchida to remain in Manchuria, arguing that his presence there is more essential than in Tokyo.

The press continues to argue that the Cabinet must be a stopgap, after which the nation must return to the party system.

Harbin reports 40 fatalities and 100 injured last night when a train loaded with refugees was wrecked 212 kilometers eastward on the Chinese Eastern Railway.

TOKYO, May 24 (AP)—Government officials said today they expected the tariff increase bill which was prepared for presentation to the Diet by the Government of the late Premier, Mr. Tsuyoshi Inukai, probably would be introduced without change by the new Cabinet when the Parliament reconvenes within a few days.

The bill was not presented yesterday because the Diet adjourned to await the completion of the new Cabinet.

END TO INNER CONFLICT URGED ON CHURCHES

Unitarian Speaker Would Turn Efforts Toward World Problems

Abandonment by church groups of their own conflicts and diversion of their efforts toward solution of international political and social problems, was advocated by Mr. Clarence E. Pickett, executive secretary of the American Friends Service Committee, in an address before the one hunded and seventh annual meeting of the American Unitarian Association. The meeting, held in Tremont Temple, is a feature of Unitarian Anniversary Week.

Dr. Louis C. Cornish, president of the association, said "it is high time to cease talking nonsense about self-expression, and instead teach that every man carries a citizen's responsibilities and should bear his brother's load as well as his own.

"We have need to exalt the pure in heart and to hold high the vision of discipline and service for the good of the world, and especially for the preservation of these United States, which are in peril today from within."

At the annual meeting of the Unitarian Laymen's League last night in Lorimer Hall, Dean Roscoe Pound of the Harvard Law School said the world is experiencing a period of social and economic transition from an era of individualism to one of mutual service and protection.

The success of the transition, he said, depends upon persons viewing problems from the point of view of civilization as a whole, rather than from one of individualism.

"There have been times when social control has seemed to be failing," Dean Pound added. "That, however, has not been an infrequent phenomenon. If it seems very marked today, it does not mean that social control is failing any more than it ever was. We are simply going through what man has been through many times before."

Members of the Unitarian Temperance Society at their meeting yesterday in Tremont Temple voted to send a resolution to all delegates to national party conventions asking them to vote against any submission of a plank instructing congressmen to vote for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment.

The resolution pointed out that "ours is a representative government. Party planks, forcing congressmen of vast dry districts to vote wet regardless of sentiment back home, turns our country from representative to misrepresentative government—a very dangerous precedent."

A public meeting of the Unitarian Fellowship for Social Justice also met last night at the Old South Meeting House. The Rev. Vivian T. Pomeroy of Milton spoke on "Peace and Disarmamment" and Prof. Henry Wadsworth Longfellow Dana on "With Shaw in Moscow."

Librarians Hear Talk on Religious Activities in 1730

Comparison of religious activities in England and the United States between 1730 and 1750 was made by Dr. Lee S. McCollester, Dean of Crane Theological School, Tufts College, at the annual meeting last night of the Boston Chapter, Special Libraries Association. The meeting was held in the Crane Theological Library in Paige Hall at Tufts College.

In his talk, Dr. McCollester displayed a number of early publications, from English and American presses, in which the theological discussions of the time were described. He was introduced by Mr. Raymond L. Walkley, librarian of Tufts College, who described the various collections of books in the school library.

Mr. Edward H. Redstone of the Massachusetts State Library was elected president of the chapter; Miss Elizabeth Burrage of the Boston School Committee library, vice-president; Mr. Kimball C. Elkins of Widener Library, secretary-treasurer; Miss Edith Fagerstrom of the Federal Reserve Bank, assistant secretary-treasurer; Miss Loraine A. Sullivan, the retiring president, and Miss Laura R. Gibbs, both of the Boston Public Library, executive committee members.

Libraries Urged For Rural Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—A national library for Canada was advocated by Mr. Frederick Philip Grove, author of "In Search of America," during an address at the annual conference of the Ontario Library Association here. From the literary point of view he urged his audience of librarians not to sympathize with the Canadian author and not to recommend his books just because he was a Canadian.

The introduction of county libraries was urged by the Rev. Donald M. Sclandt. This plan makes books available in the homes of rural as well as urban centers. The system is to select a unit and from a central point circulate books to groups of people regularly. Along with the books go suggestions for the formation of reading clubs, debating organizations, and plans for the formation of musical and dramatic organizations. In Canada, British Columbia has already begun this system, where a district library in Fraser Valley now serves a population of 40,000 people over an area of 1500 square miles.

Sketching the library service as it is found in Canada from the Maritimes to the western coast, Dr. George H. Locke, Toronto, said that regional libraries would solve the problem of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, and do much to satisfy the people of the prairies in their request for books.

SPRINGFIELD PLANS TO DEDICATE ROAD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 24—Ceremonies in dedication of the George Washington Memorial Highway through this city, June 8, will take place on the grounds of the United States Armory, which General Washington established, it was decided here yesterday at a meet- of the Massachusetts and Connecticut members of the bicentennial commission.

Governors of these States, Rhode Island and Virginia will participate in the exercises. The party will follow Washington's historic route up the west side of the Connecticut, take luncheon at the Eastern States Exposition grounds, and then go to the Armory. Later the party will proceed toward Boston.

Soapsuds Used to Cool Piston In One-Cylinder Gasoline Motor

DETROIT, May 24 (AP)—Detroit has the first suds motor—a futuristic automobile engine.

Using soapsuds to cool its piston, and with water in its exhaust valve, this engine develops a big increase in power—one-third more than gasoline.

The suds and water are not fuels, but super-coolers. They demonstrate the profit in super-cooling certain extra-hot spots in present type engines.

This motor is set up in a research laboratory under direction of Mr. Earl Bartholomew. It has a single cylinder, three and one-quarter inches by five. It is also high compression—so high that compression alone can ignite the gasoline unless the suds and water are turned on.

Cooling the exhaust valve alone increases power 8 per cent. The valve is hollow, permitting water to flow through its interior.

More important by far is piston cooling. This yields 25 per cent additional power—the miracle of soapsuds. The suds is poured into the crank case and sprayed copiously, like a lubricant, against the under side of the piston.

"These increases in power output," said Mr. Bartholomew, "are less pronounced when richer mixtures are used. Hence it is apparent that the gains due to exceptional cooling are greater in engines which are designed to operate most economically.

"Data obtained on a single-cylinder engine may appear to be only of academic interest inasmuch as such well-cooled valves and pistons are not now commercially available. These experiments, however, do point the way for future engine design developments.

"Internally cooled valves which have hollowed heads as well as stems have recently been developed. A great advance in engine efficiency will come about when means are found to cool pistons more efficiently by some method other than contact with the cylinders and lubricating oil."

GOVERNOR ELY SIGNS 'GAS' TAX MEASURE

Gov. Joseph B. Ely has signed the bill extending to 1936 the one-cent additional gasoline tax imposed this year, making the total tax 3 cents. It will bring cities and towns about $6,000,000 a year in revenues, according to Mr. Henry F. Long, tax commissioner.

The measure provides that allocations shall be made from the proceeds of the tax to cities and towns proportionate to the amounts expended by them for local highway construction.

These 'Wandering Birds' Are Seeing the Sights

The Christian Science Monitor-Wide World

MODERN MINSTRELS TRUDGE ACROSS THE UNITED STATES

German Lads Sing And Tramp Their Way Round World

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 24—A group of German youths are visiting New York City on the first leg of a tramping trip around the world. The hikers are members of a large cultural organization in Germany, known as the Wandering Birds of the Rhine. They will each receive one year's credit in any university in Germany when their two-year trip around the world is completed.

The boys, who are accompanied by a leader, wear a special traveling costume, including short trousers and tramping shoes and socks. They will give musical entertainments along their route, specializing in features suitable for the Goethe centennial being held this year. They also will give a presentation of Schiller's "Wilhelm Tell" and will sing German folk songs.

The group includes 10 members. They are equipped for outdoor sleeping and will probably accept hitches from buses or trucks on some parts of their long trek across the continent, Dr. Herman Breving, president of Wagner Memorial Lutheran College, where the boys are staying, said. They hope to visit other American colleges also.

Their itinerary across the continent has not been mapped yet, but they will probably go to Yellowstone, Washington, and the German districts of southern Pennsylvania and Ohio, it was said. When they reach San Francisco, they expect to embark for Yokohama and to walk back to Germany by way of China, Manchuria and Russia.

The Dance

Edouard du Baron

M. Edouard du Buron, recently returned from South America, brought refreshment to the dance-dearth of Boston in a recital at the Fine Arts Theater last evening. He was cordially received by a worthy audience, and showed his artistic stature, among other ways, by declining to repeat a single number, no matter how favored.

Miss Erica Karawina, who has previously exhibited at the Fine Arts, and whose portrait study of the dancer hangs this week in the lobby, devised the setting for the opening number, a Buddhist shrine, giving apt relief to the ritualism of the dance.

Mr. du Buron is distinctly a modern, of the axial school. No capering about the stage, no large, high leaps, although he does get a savage thrust into his Indian interpretations and a vigorous sense of the tension and release of muscles. His face is admirably adapted to the Oriental makeup, which he inclines to use most frequently; his body more powerful than one usually associates with the Eastern races.

The musical accompaniment (piano and percussion) is phrased and accented to the immediate requirement of the choreography. Thus, in the Chopin Prelude, a few measures are used to heighten the elegiac effect, which builds briefly to a stunning climax. Or, in the Rubinstein "Danse Fantastique (Java)" and "Hebrew Ritual," phrases are reiterated and rhythm altered to meet the dancer's need. In the "Lamento del Caribe (Aztec)" (Sequeria) a baritone lends weird accompaniment. The final number, "Devil Dance from Ceylon," (Strickland) is in the Ted Shawn style. Those who admire the elder dancer will approve. Other will hope that Mr. du Buron will pursue his own paths.

Mr. du Buron should be a welcome visitor to the small but growing circle of dance devotees here.

M. L.

Panama Exempts Educational Films

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 24—Educational films may enter Panama free of the customary consular fee levied on motion pictures, the Department of Commerce here has been advised by Mr. Robert M. McClintock, American vice-consul at Panama. The decree authorizing their admission was signed by the Panamanian President.

The decree authorizes the Sociedad Cinema Pan-Americano to introduce not more than four reels of educational film exempt from fees from the Canal Zone during any one week. The films must, however, be returned to the Canal Zone once they have been used, the report states.

A representative of the company must be accompanied by a guard of the national police on each occasion on which he brings the films into the country or returns them to the place of origin, according to the decree. Motion picture films enter the republic free of duty but a consular fee of 2 per cent ad valorem is charged. They must be reëxported from the republic within two months.

HIT-AND-RUN DRIVERS' PENALTY INCREASED

Hit-and-run motorcar operators will be deprived of their driving privileges for at least a year, on first offense, under the terms of a law passed this year and effective today, Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, Registrar of Motor Vehicles, announced. Second offenses bring compulsory suspensions for at least two years, the new law reads.

The menace of the hit-and-run driver warrants more drastic laws, the registrar stated. Previously, the period of compulsory suspension was 60 days for first offenders and a year for second offenders. Fines and terms of imprisonment for these cases remain the same according to the severity of the accidents in which the drivers are involved.

Pollock to Present Powell in Talk On Mary Baker Eddy

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 24—When the Rev. Dr. Lyman P. Powell, author of "Mary Baker Eddy: A Life Size Portrait," appears before a New York audience in Carnegie Hall next Friday evening to give a public lecture on the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, Mr. Channing Pollock, author and playwright, will introduce him to the gathering.

Mr. Pollock has won wide recognition for his play "The Enemy," which was written in an effort to turn people's thinking toward the futility of wars. More recently Mr. Pollock has distinguished himself for his plays entitled, "The Fool" and "The House Beautiful." In a letter to the New York Herald Tribune, Mr. Holworthy Hall recently declared that "every educator and clergyman in America knows that Channing Pollock has done more than any other man in America to make the theater a power for good."

This lecture in Carnegie Hall will be Dr. Powell's second on the subject of "Mary Baker Eddy, Educator." He gave this lecture in Boston recently before an appreciative audience in Symphony Hall. Dr. Powell, who is rector of St. Margaret's Episcopal Church, New York City, is making a lecture tour under the management of Mr. Crosby Gaige.

Dr. Powell's lecture will be supplemented with more than 50 lantern slides showing many hitherto unpublished scenes from the life and labors of Mrs. Eddy. Dr. Powell announces that he has obtained a few pictures which he did not show in Boston. On Saturday, the day following his Carnegie Hall appearance, Dr. Powell will give a public lecture in Civic Auditorium, White Plains, N. Y.

Martins Revisit Pennsylvanians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAGERSTOWN, Md., May 24—Residents of Greencastle, Penna., near here, are again enjoying the annual visit of the purple martins, who have arrived earlier than usual this year. The birds have visited the town since 1846.

A self-appointed committee of citizens cleaned, painted and repaired six bird houses attached to telephone poles in the square. The birds will not enter the houses unless they are spotless. There are about six birds to each house.

DEFINITE STAND ON WAR DEBTS BY U. S. URGED

Support of Friendly Ties Stressed by Alexander to Trade Leaders

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 23—An appeal for the adoption of a definite policy by the United States in connection with allied debts was made by Mr. Magnus W. Alexander, president of the National Industrial Conference Board, at the sixteenth annual meeting of the organization here last week. The meeting was not open to the press, but many leading industrialists and business men who attended it urged that the address be made public. This was done yesterday.

It is imperative to formulate a definite policy at once, in view of the forthcoming Lausanne conference and the expiration of the Hoover debt moratorium on June 30, Mr. Alexander said.

"So far, no constructive steps appear to have been taken to deal with the new situation that will arise after June 30, 1932," Mr. Alexander said. "Obviously, something definite must be done and must be done quickly. Uncertainty and indecision are fraught with grave dangers.

Conference at Lausanne

"A conference of Germany's reparation creditors has been called to convene in Lausanne on June 16. The United States is not one of these creditors and, according to present plans, will not be represented at the conference, although, under the present funding agreements, it is to receive about $23,000,000,000 out of the total payment of $27,000,000,000 to be made by Germany to its creditors. It is difficult to see how Germany's creditors can take any positive action in regard to the payment of reparations if they do not know what attitude the United States will take in regard to intergovernmental debt payments to this country."

Mr. Alexander briefly reviewed the history of intergovernmental financial relations and traced the effect of changes following the World War in their relation to the present world-wide business recession.

"In their consideration, the people of the United States should look, it seems to me, at the position of our debtor countries substantially in the same way as a private creditor looks upon his debtors," he said, "especially when they have also been good customers. These countries are our debtors, but also our best customers.

Method of Payment

"As a people, we should be concerned not only with the collection of intergovernmental debts, but also with the maintenance of profitable trade relations with our debtors. It is not sufficient to say that they must pay us; it is also necessary to develop a method by which payment can be made through the normal processes of trade and with due regard to present realities and national welfare.

"We have a perfect right, I believe, to expect our European debtors first to settle their political differences.

"The people of the United States, I am convinced, would then gladly coöperate with Europe in its difficult task if they could feel sure that the European countries have set their political house in order, for that is the prerequisite of any definite settlement. Such settlement requires sacrifices, and all countries must be prepared to make them."

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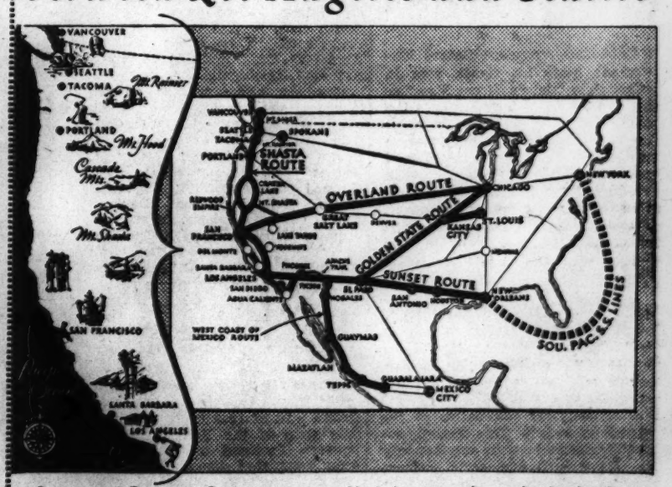

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METHODISTS ASK GERMANY BE RID OF WAR STIGMA

Urges Expunging Sole Guilt Article From Versailles Treaty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., May 24—Resolutions touching upon many phases of world peace and international relations were carried despite opposition in the Methodist Episcopal General Conference here yesterday, when the report of the committee on the state of the church was submitted by Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, president of Boston University, its chairman.

The pronouncement called for religious and other bodies to join in urging the League of Nations to seek a revision of Article 231 of the Versailles Treaty, alleging sole guilt to the German Nation for the World War. It called for a rearrangement of war debts based upon the present economic situation for drastic reduction or total abolition of weapons for aggression and the abolition of compulsory military training in civilian educational institutions.

Demands from many for a statement upon exemption from military service for conscientious objectors led the committee to phrase the following petition, which was adapted as a part of the resolution:

"We petition the Government of the United States to grant to members of the Methodist Episcopal Church who may be conscientious objectors to war the same exemption from military service as has long been granted to members of the Society of Friends and other similar religious organizations. Similarly, we petition all educational institutions which require military training to excuse from such training any student belonging to the Methodist Episcopal Church who has conscientious scruples against it."

Feeling that the present discrimination in the quota laws is un-American and un-Christian, the conference appealed for "such modification of the present immigration act as will place Orientals on the same quota basis as now governs immigration from European countries."

Expressions on the World Court asserted the belief that the Root formula fully protects American interests, while entrance of the League of Nations was recommended only with such Senate reservations as will harmonize the Constitution of the League with the Paris peace pact.

Assignments of the 26 bishops to their episcopal residences for the coming quadrennium was made by the adoption of the report of the committee on episcopacy.

Bishop Charles Wesley Burns was assigned to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Bishop William F. Anderson from the Boston episcopal residence. Bishop Burns was elected to the episcopacy in 1920 at Des Moines. For four years he supervised the Helena (Mont.) area and for the past eight years has been in San Francisco.

Bishop Edwin Holt Hughes, whose episcopal residence was Boston from 1916 to 1924, was transferred from Chicago to Washington.

Braille Keyboard Carries Lectures To Distant Rooms

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — An instrument enabling blind, deaf or dumb persons to converse with each other as easily as do expert telegraphists, and by means of which one person will be able to give a lesson or a lecture to a large number of persons who may even be in different rooms, has been evolved here by the National Institute for the Blind.

The apparatus is extremely simple, consisting of two or more keyboards electrically wired. Each board has six keys representing the number of dots used to form the letters in the Braille alphabet. The boards are so wired that when the keys on the "speaker's" board are depressed, corresponding keys are raised on the receiving boards. The reader rests the tips of three fingers of each hand above the six keys or very lightly touching them, and the various combinations represent the Braille words or letters.

The number of keyboards can be multiplied indefinitely to allow the person transmitting to address as many persons as desired. A simpler instrument can be used by two persons sitting opposite each other, each using a set of keys at his own end of the keyboard. In this case electric power is not needed.

Roosevelt Memorial In Capital Authorized

WASHINGTON, May 24 (AP)—Authorization for the establishment of an elaborate memorial to Theodore Roosevelt in the national capital was given yesterday by President Hoover in signing an act for this purpose.

Analostian Island in the Potomac River will be given over to the memorial, plans for which are incomplete.

VETERAN AID FACES ATTACK

NEW YORK, May 24 (AP)—Formation of the National Economy League to wage a nation-wide campaign for repeal of laws providing the payment of $450,000,000 annually to non-disabled war veterans was announced Sunday.

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Herriot Supports Conciliation

* * *

French Leader Is Pacifist and Patriot; Started Move for German Rapprochement

* * *

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Special European Correspondence

PARIS—M. Edouard Herriot, the leader of the French Radicals, who again comes into the international limelight, is already too well known to need much introduction. But it should be recalled that it was he who unquestionably began the policy of rapprochement with Germany that Aristide Briand was later to develop.

The results of that policy have been challenged by M. Herriot himself. This does not mean that he doubts French wisdom in pursuing a more conciliatory path than had been taken before he, in 1924, succeeded M. Raymond Poincaré, who had felt himself forced by the logic of events and of the treaty into occupying the Ruhr. It means simply that the French Radicals have doubts as to whether the German response to their overtures has been satisfactory.

At an earlier date M. Briand at the Cannes Conference had shown a disposition to come to a more reasonable arrangement with Germany on reparations; but his efforts were limited in intention and thwarted in execution. Moreover, during his year of office—1921—M. Briand had shown himself to be firm in many respects and he had actually begun the occupation of the Ruhr, which M. Poincaré was to complete, when he seized the key towns of Ruhrort, Duisburg, and Düsseldorf. It was in this year, too, that the decisions on the plebiscite for Upper Silesia favoring the Poles were taken.

* * *

Doubtless the time was not ripe for a more friendly policy, but however this may be, it was left to M. Herriot to take the first real step to peace. M. Poincaré, before he resigned, had, of course, accepted the Dawes plan; but it was M. Herriot who not only applied it, but who effected the evacuation of the Ruhr. He has indeed been criticized for the "weakness" he displayed in the London negotiations, and the recent revelations of Dr. Gustav Stresemann have been used against him by the French nationalists.

It was M. Herriot, too, who gave France a greater consciousness of the utility of the League of Nations. All his predecessors, including M. Briand, who afterward distinguished himself as the champion of the League, had been skeptical. M. Herriot certainly stimulated French interest in the League.

He sponsored the famous protocol of mutual assistance. He coined the expression, "Security, arbitration and disarmament." But this, it will be observed, cuts both ways. If he is for disarmament, he regards the organization of security as a preliminary condition. He has gone so far as to claim for his party the authorship of the plan put forward by M. André Tardieu at Geneva for an international army.

* * *

Therefore, while there is in M. Herriot's pronouncements a more enthusiastic advocacy of peace and disarmament than is to be found in the pronouncements of other French politicians—with the exception of M. Leon Blum, the Socialist leader, who favors unconditional disarmament—there is also an insistence on the organization of security. M. Herriot is at once a pacifist and a patriot. It would be misrepresenting his political thought to lay stress on his pacifism at the expense of his patriotism. In reality, the only difference between M. Herriot and M. Tardieu is a difference of temperament.

It is felt, however, that though M. Herriot is more susceptible to international influences than M. Tardieu, the charge of "flabbiness" that is brought against him is more likely to make him lean to the side of firmness. He is apt to be very hurt at any suggestion of acting against the national interest.

Besides, in domestic politics he is burdened by an unhappy past. It was under his administration that the franc fell to panic levels, and, rightly or wrongly, he has been held responsible. It required all the authority of M. Poincaré to restore the franc to stability. There is naturally apprehension—or a pretended apprehension — in some quarters as to the financial consequences of Radical rule.

These apprehensions, real or pretended, would be increased if the Socialists were the allies of the Radicals. They would be minimized if the Moderates were the allies of the Radicals. In foreign affairs, as in financial affairs, it is felt that Radical - Moderate collaboration would be less risky than Radical-Socialist collaboration.

Argentina Opens Patriotic Drive For $125,000,000

BUENOS AIRES, Arg., May 24 (By U. P.)—Argentina's picturesque campaign to float an internal loan of 500,000,000 pesos, about $125,000,000, got under way yesterday when small detachments of Boy Scouts, blowing bugles and carrying banners reading "Subscribe to the Patriotic Loan—Be Patriotic" parared through the central streets of the city distributing hand bills.

Plans to interest the public in purchasing "Patriotic Loan bonds" follow closely methods used in the United States and Great Britain during the World War to float Liberty and War Loans. A special publicity commission has been busy placarding the city and preparing highly colored hand bills which, it is understood, will be scattered over the country by airplanes.

Newspapers have carried full-page appeals to the public to "save the nation" and radio stations have scheduled special "Patriotic Loan" programs. A prominent music composer has been engaged to prepare a tango urging subscription to the bonds. Theaters are to stage one-act plays in support of the loan.

The first 100,000,000 pesos worth of bonds, representing the first of five series, will be formally launched tomorrow—the one hundred twenty-second anniversary of the Declaration of Independence. The publicity and propaganda campaign will be steadily intensified until July 9—the date of the Proclamation of Independence.

EARL OF INCHCAPE

LONDON, May 23 (AP)—Lord Inchcape, world famous shipping magnate, passed on today in his yacht off Monte Carlo, a message to his home here stated.

James Lyle Mackay, First Earl of Inchcape, was a son of poor parents who achieved a romantic career as a shipping magnate and leader of finance and industry. A native of Scotland, Lord Inchcape went to Bombay, India, as a youth without influence or monetary resources. Before he left he was one of the leading men in India.

MOVE TO TAKE POSTAL SERVICE OUT OF POLITICS

'Presidential' Group in Three Classes Covers Third of Offices

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 24—Sweeping reform of the civil service, designed to remove the Post Office Department finally from politics, is being considered in Congress in the light of the presidential campaign. Various bills are under consideration, and one by Representative Melvin J. Maas (R.) of Minnesota has been introduced. The primary purpose of the movement is to put the remaining 15,500 so-called "presidential" postmasters, of first, second and third class post offices under full civil service regulations.

The "presidential" group in the three classes above comprises roughly one-third of all the postmasters in the United States.

Great as is the number of postmasters directly affected, sponsors of the proposal assert that the moral influence of the step would be even greater. It is the next logical development, it is asserted, in the slow movement of reform that has gradually placed most federal civil workers and many state and municipal workers on a nonpolitical basis.

Interest is heightened by a recent statement attributed to Mr. Warren I. Glover, Second Assistant Postmaster-General, interpreted as urging "presidential" postmasters to aid the Republicans in the coming election. While Mr. Glover has denied such an implication, the incident has once more drawn the attention of Congress and the country to the situation.

Out of 48,500 postmasters in the first three classes, about one-third are still not part of classified civil service; they are named by the presidents; lose office with a change of political administrations, and serve for only four years. Of course, the proposed Maas bill would affect only presidential postmasters in first-class postoffices, and the second class where receipts were more than $18,000.

All of the 33,000 postmasters in the fourth class are now part of the civil service. However, under the existing system, the job does not go to the man or woman getting the highest rank in competitive examination. Out of the three highest names, the President picks one.

The Maas bill would abolish the office of postmaster in all first-class post offices and in the second-class offices having receipts of more than $18,000, and replace them with the highest ranking civil service employee immediately under them, in each office. Salaries would be the maximum now paid to the highest ranking civil service employee.

INDIA PRINT NECKTIES

Neckties of brilliantly printed cottons popularized by British army officers in the Eastern service were first imported by us many years ago. Because of their light weight and high colorings they are most appropriate for summer country wear. India Prints, as they are generally called, come in characteristic plaids and are printed in bright yellows, reds, blues, etc.

Open End . . $1.25

Four-in-hand . $1.00

Bow Ties . . $ .75

Brooks Brothers CLOTHING Men's Furnishings, Hats & Shoes

NEW YORK • BOSTON • NEWPORT • PALM BEACH

NEWBURY, COR. BERKELEY STREET, BOSTON
MADISON AVE., COR. FORTY-FOURTH ST., NEW YORK

The right oil for your motor is 100% pure PENNSYLVANIA

INFERIOR motor oils are an expensive luxury. They lead inevitably to costly (and unnecessary) repair bills.

The ideal oil is one that provides the toughest protective film; that gives the most perfect piston seal and that is least apt to break down under the heat of your motor.

Oil refined from pure Pennsylvania Grade Crude meets *all* these specifications. Nature has favored this crude oil beyond all others. It possesses inherent oiliness and heat-resisting properties found in no other crudes.

When you buy motor oil, make sure it is *oilier* oil, one of the brands refined from 100% pure Pennsylvania Grade Crude.

This emblem appears on many different brands of motor oils. It guarantees that the oil which displays it is made 100% from Pure Pennsylvania Grade Crude Oil. The maker's individual brand guarantees the quality of the finished product. Pennsylvania Grade Crude Oil Ass'n, Oil City, Pennsylvania.

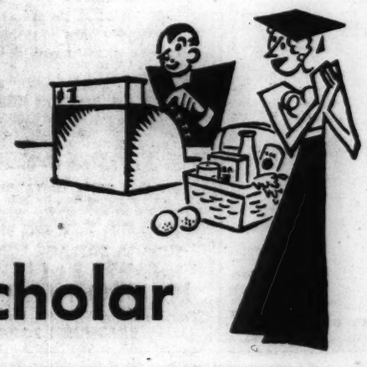
Registered 100 PURE PENNSYLVANIA OIL

Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

PENNSYLVANIA GRADE Crude Oil Association

AN ORGANIZATION EMBRACING PRODUCERS, REFINERS AND MARKETERS OF HIGH GRADE 100% PURE PENNSYLVANIA OIL

A DINNER A DOLLAR an A & P scholar



In times like these, when money isn't so plentiful as it might be, every woman is studying ways and means of stretching incomes to cover a multitude of things. Dinners and dollars are being examined more closely this year than ever before.

As a result, the old superstition that the best food must be high in price is wearing pretty thin. For, when a woman starts thinking hard about getting her money's worth, it isn't long before she's in an A & P store. And, once there, she simply can't believe that good food is expensive.

We admit we haven't as many frills and falderals as lots of stores have. But frills come high in grocery stores, and we find we can sell better things to eat at lower prices without them. Our regular customers look at it just about the same way we do—and so will you, if you go into that A & P store near you and cast a cool, scholarly eye over the food there.

The Great ATLANTIC & PACIFIC Tea Co.

OUR DAILY FOOD, A&P's radio program for women who keep house, is broadcast every weekday morning at 8:45 and 9:30 Eastern Standard Time over 48 N. B. C. stations.

CAMERA TAKES 'FINGERPRINTS' OF DIAMONDS

Precious Stones Readily Identified by Boston Man's Invention

Now that Mr. Frank Heitzler, a Boston diamond appraiser, has devised a camera which literally "fingerprints" precious stones, matters will be more difficult for thieves who have had only to remove the gems from their setting to eliminate the chief means of identification.

In the United States more than $20,000,000 worth of jewels are lost or stolen every year. Problems of identification have been so complex and elusive that a comparatively small proportion could be expected to be returned to their rightful owners.

Jewelers long have known that if every sale of a gem could be accompanied by a microscopic photograph showing the peculiar characteristics and imperfections of that particular stone, the owner would run a far less risk of losing the stone beyond recovery. But up to now no jeweler could supply such definite evidence of identity with the stones he sold.

Now, after four years of the closest kind of application to a singularly delicate problem, Mr. Heitzler has perfected a means of micrographic photography which picks out the peculiarities of a stone in sufficient detail to make them telltale evidence in case of theft.

Almost every stone has some imperfections or foreign marks which are invisible to the naked eye, do not lessen the value of the gems but would, if they could be seen, identify the gem. Through a microscope such marks and defects are easily seen and since they are produced by causes inherent in the mineral formation it is highly improbable that the same defects ever would occur in two stones.

Thus the primary function of the photomicrographic camera is to photograph gem defects. The defect most often found is carbon in type, making little bubbles of air or gas, specks or flakes of metallic oxides or imperfect crystallizations. It is said that genuine emeralds are always distinguished from false stones by imperfections like minute clouds of drifting smoke in their depths.

It is Mr. Heitzler's method to photograph all the defects on one plate making a composite, getting the sort of effect an amateur photographer gets who forgets to turn his film after an exposure.

The first exposure of the photomicrographic apparatus takes the shape or cut of the crown of the stone, the next take the defects as they occur. Thus the resulting picture is a positive guarantee of identification.

Thus also, when gems are stolen which have previously been photographed, the pictures can be taken to the police to compare with recovered loot. Should the idea of photographing gems under this method become widespread, it will undoubtedly cause the spirits of professional gem thieves to drop for it can make it exceedingly difficult for them to dispose of stolen gems and make the whole field actively one to let severely alone.

Gems Reveal Their Flaws to Him

By a Staff Photographer of The Christian Science Monitor

TAKING PICTURE OF A DIAMOND

Frank Heitzler, Inventor of System for Identification of Precious Stones, and His Photomicroscope. Insert: Flaw in Diamond Invisible to Naked Eye.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and warmer tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness and warmer, probably with thunder showers in afternoon; moderate south to west winds.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and warmer tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness and warmer with probably local thunder showers in afternoon.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont; Increasing cloudiness, followed by showers late tonight or Wednesday; warmer tonight and in extreme south portions Wednesday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate to fresh south shifting to southwest or west winds, and increasing cloudiness tonight, followed by showers Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City.	62	66	Montreal ...	52	54
Bismarck ...	46	64	Nantucket ...	56	60
Boston	54	67	New Orleans.	74	84
Buffalo	58	58	New York ...	66	72
Calgary	36	56	Norfolk, Va..	62	72
Charleston ..	70	72	North Platte.	48	78
Chicago	60	62	Philadelphia.	60	72
Cincinnati ..	56	78	Phoenix,Ariz.	62	94
Denver	52	72	Pittsburgh ..	54	74
Eastport, Me.	48	48	Portland, Me.	48	58
Hatteras	66	66	Raleigh	62	74
Honolulu,T.H.		82	St. Louis	66	82
7 p.m. May23	74		San Francisco	54	74
Helena,Mont.	46	60	SantaFe,N.M.	48	70
Huron, S. D.	54	78	St. Paul	68	80
Jacksonville.	74	82	Salt Lake City	48	62
Kansas City.	68	88	Seattle	44	58
Key West ...	80	84	Washington.	60	74
Los Angeles .	68	92	Tampa	74	88
Memphis	70	84	Wichita,Kan.	64	86
Miami, Fla. .	78	82	Williston,N.D.	48	66

A—9 a. m. eastern daylight saving time May 24.
B—Maximum May 23.

High Tides at Boston

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
Tuesday 3:44 p. m., Wednesday 3:57 a. m.
Height of tides 8.6 feet, 9.6 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:36 p. m.

MARYLAND ACRES PLANTED TO TREES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAGERSTOWN, Md., May 24—Five acres of several varieties of trees have been planted this year on the 189-acre state-owned tract at Fort Frederick, built in 1756, near here. Trees and labor costs were furnished by the Daughters of the American Revolution of Baltimore. There are now 50 acres set out in experimental groves, with about 24 varieties.

The city of Frederick, Md., is using abandoned farm land upon which to plant trees and has 20,000 pines growing on the Tuscarora watershed.

REWARD OFFERED IN LINDBERGH CASE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., May 24—The New Jersey Legislature has passed a bill authorizing Gov. A. Harry Moore to offer a $25,000 reward for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the kidnapers and slayers of Charles Augustus Lindbergh Jr. The bill passed the Senate unanimously and there was only one dissenting vote in the Assembly. Governor Moore signed the bill today and later will issue a proclamation announcing the reward.

The bill, designed primarily for the Lindbergh case, provides that the reward may be offered for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the kidnapers of any child under 16 years of age. Simultaneously, a bill to make kidnaping for ransom a capital punishment offense was introduced in the New Jersey Senate by Mr. Donald E. Sterner (R.) of Monmouth County. It is not retroactive and would not apply to the Lindbergh case. It was referred to the judiciary committee. The present penalty for the crime in New Jersey is 30 years to life.

Chicago Women Turn To 'Greeter' Business

CHICAGO, May 24 (AP)—Women have taken up the "greeter" business.

Henceforth, when women guests come to Chicago for such important occasions as the national political conventions next month and the Century of Progress Exposition in 1933, they will receive a special welcome from a committee of civic hostesses. This was decided yesterday by members of the Chicago Daughters Club.

Mrs. Donald I. Graham, president of the organization, said the members would have a permanent headquarters and would coöperate with hotels for tours and shopping trips and provide chaperones for young girls visiting Chicago alone.

Chicago long has had an official greeter, Col. George Gaw, appointed by Mayor Anton J. Cermak.

SUGAR HELPS IMPORTS

Raw sugar played an important part in bringing valuation of imports for immediate consumption, at the port of Boston, up to $1,324,784 for the week ending May 21, it was announced today by Mr. W. W. Lufkin, collector of customs.

MUSEUM ARCHITECTS PICKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — Gov. John Garland Pollard of Virginia has announced that the Virginia Art Commission has directed Peebles & Ferguson, Norfolk, Va., architects, to prepare plans for the Virginia art museum to be located here.

NORRIS FAVORS DEBENTURE AID IN TARIFF BILL

Filibuster Takes On New Form in Attempt to Defeat Imposts

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 24—Barbed wire was strung along the top of America's high tariff wall by the Senate, when a coalition of Republicans and Democrats last night added embargo tariffs on lumber and copper to similar duties on oil and coal voted last week.

This morning the filibuster against the tariffs, which was unsuccessful in preventing their passage, took a new form, as Senator George W. Norris (R.) of Nebraska revived the export debentures plan in a counter-attack on the new imposts.

"If the Senate had not gone into the tariff field, I would not have offered this amendment," said Mr. Norris in opening the farm debenture fight. "I see no reason why if four select items have been put into the bill, any other Senator is not entitled to the same honest consideration."

Mr. Norris said the debenture plan had been previously twice approved by the Senate, first in the Tariff Act as originally drawn, and second in the Farm Marketing Act. Mr. Norris devoted much of his time to an attack of the four new tariffs.

The vote on the lumber and tariff duties was strictly nonpartisan, and decisive. A duty of $3 a thousand on lumber was agreed to by 35 to 24, and a duty of 4 cents a pound on copper ore by 42 to 24.

Lumber Duty Tripled

The size of the new tariffs is such as to practically prohibit imports, it is believed, just as the tariffs voted on oil and coal last week will withdraw the United States from those aspects of dwindling world trade.

In lumber findings the Tariff Commission in November, 1931, concurred in by President Hoover, opposed an increase in the $1 per 1000 feet rate on manufactured wood. The bill just approved by the Senate coalition puts on an import duty of three times this amount, $3 per 1000 feet on lumber, rough, or planed or dressed. Further retaliation is likely from other countries, for the United States exported $51,000,000 worth of lumber in 1931, and imported only $28,000,000 worth.

As for copper, the United States in 1931 imported about $50,000,000 worth of ore and exported about $55,000,000 worth of manufactured copper. Although passed as "revenue" producing measures, neither duty is expected to raise any amount of revenue.

Democrats joined with Republicans in the vote. Senator Alben W. Barkley (D.) of Kentucky, picked as "keynoter" for the Democratic National Convention and supported by the Franklin D. Roosevelt leaders, was one of those voting for the prohibitive coal tariff. The Democratic National Committee, nevertheless, took an antitariff stand today by issuing a statement attributing the defeat of Representative Willis C. Hawley (R.) of Oregon, in the state primary, to his long advocacy of high tariffs.

Tariff Truce Proposed

Senator Cordell Hull (D.) of Tennessee, consistent advocate of lowered tariff to aid world rehabilitation, has pending an amendment declaring a 2-year tariff truce between the United States and its customers provided other countries will agree to a similar truce. Mr. Hull has a second amendment providing a 40 per cent all round cut on duties under the Smoot-Hawley Act.

The Senate yesterday promptly defeated four of the 504 amendments introduced by Senator Millard E. Tydings (D.) of Maryland, with which he sought to filibuster against the four duties approved by the Finance Committee. After consultation with Mr. Norris a quick shift of tactics by tariff opponents placed the export debenture proposal before the Senate. This is expected to muster considerable farm support. The theory is that if import embargoes are "revenue" then so are proposals for farm aid.

Tonight at the Pops

Coronation March from "The Prophet" ..... Meyerbeer
Overture to "Mignon" ..... Thomas
"Kammenoi Ostrow" ..... Rubinstein
"Carmen," Fantasia ..... Bizet

Finale from the Violin Concerto, Op. 64 ..... Mendelssohn
(The solo part to be played by 16 first violins)

"Kol Nidrei" ..... Bruch
(Violoncello Solo: Jacobus Langendoen)
"Marche Slave" ..... Tchaikovsky

"The Skaters," Waltz ..... Waldteufel
"Volga Bargemen's Song" ..... Arranged by Jacchia
"Strike Up the Band" ..... Gershwin

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mr. Paul Stark Seeley, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Newburyport, in Church Edifice, State and Prospect Streets, 8.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Prof. Hermann S. Hering, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Fitchburg, in B. F. Brown Junior High School Auditorium, Academy and Elm Streets, 8.

Harvard University: Third outdoor concert by Harvard Glee Club, steps of Widener Library, 7 (open to public).

Boston Metropolitan League of Women Hairdressers: Meeting, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 8.

New England Ladies' Hairdressers Association, Inc.: Meeting, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 7.

American Unitarian Association: Annual meeting and supper, Social Service Council, speaking program, Arlington Street Parish Hall, 6. Annual meeting, Religious Arts Guild, Edward Everett Hale Chapel, 8. Public meeting, Young People's Religious Union, Arlington Street Church, 8:15. Through May 28.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Il Est Charmant," French film. Continuous from 1 to 11.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Pottery, Mrs. Hayward, 11.

American Unitarian Association: Morning meetings, luncheon, afternoon meetings, special sessions, through May 28.

Women's Scholarship Association: Meeting, Copley-Plaza Hotel, 2.

Building Owners and Managers Association: Annual meeting, Boston Real Estate Exchange Rooms, 2.

Newton Real Estate Exchange: Annual meeting, executive board, Newton Trust Company, 1.

Children's Museum of Boston: Lecture, "Egypt," 10; meeting, Teachers' College, 3:45; meeting, Clipping Club, 4; nature lesson for Girl Scouts, 3:30; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily 9 to 5, Sunday 1:30 to 5.

Garden party at adjoining estates, Moss Hill, Jamaica Plain, native dance exhibition, by Te Ata, Chickasaw Princess, afternoon.

League of Nations Association: Luncheon discussion meeting, address, "International Aspects of the Present Economic Situation," by Mr. Edson B. Smith, Boston Herald Financial Editor, Parish Hall, Arlington Street, Church, 1.

Boston Rotary Club: Luncheon meeting, presentation of skit "A Case of Estate Engineering," by Mr. Charles C. Gilman and Mr. Earl G. Manning, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Boston City Club: Luncheon in honor of Dr. Daniel A. Poling, prominent prohibition advocate, Ashburton Place, noon.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open weekdays except Mondays from 9 to 5, Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every week day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Etchings by Goya; engravings by Jean Duvet; Daumier lithographs.

Goodspeed's Print Shop, 1 Ashburton Place—Drawings and water colors by English etchers; also etchings by Will Dyson. Through May 31.

Goodman-Walker Gallery, 697 Boylston Street—Scythian Bronzes. Through May 31.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Annual spring exhibition of paintings, miniatures, etchings and sculpture by members of the Guild. Through June 15.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Portraits in oil, by Margaret Fitzhugh Browne. Through May 29.

Women's Republican Club, 46 Beacon Street—Paintings by the late Philip I. Hale. Through May 28.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Eachings by Helen Wills. Wood engraving by Muriel Jackson.

Boston Art Club, Copley Square and Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—Pueblo Indian Paintings by Wo Peen, and other Indian art in sculpture and weaving. Through June 4.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Contemporary wood-blocks and print portraits of famous men. Through May 31.

For other exhibitions see Monday's Monitor

Search For Oil Again Active In Western Areas

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Opening of the public domain to oil and gas prospecting on April 4, which operations had been suspended by the Secretary of the Interior since March 13, 1929, has signaled a renewed search for petroleum in many parts of the West, and hundreds of permits have been issued for investigations of public land in nearly every southern California county.

Strict regulations are attached to the permit in case oil is discovered. These stipulations do not impair the opportunity to drill immediately, but they do insist that if oil is found it must be produced under a unit plan for the field in coöperation with other holders of permits and under the general supervision of the Secretary of the Interior. Federal and state conservation laws also must be observed.

Five objectives were recited by Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, in issuing the new regulations: equality of opportunity for small as well as large interests; actual development in lieu of speculative conditions prevailing prior to March, 1929; rational control of production and protection of correlative rights through unit operation; ratable sharing of a market outlet by all permittees on a structure; recognition of rights of permittees prior to suspension of the privileges.

Boston's 'Pops' Go to Nation

★ ★ ★

Concerts With European Touch on WEAF Network Wednesdays—Orchestral Winners

★ ★ ★

THE Pop Concerts, Boston's well-known early summer popular music season, are going on the air again. Every Wednesday evening during June the National Broadcasting Company will present the final section of the "Pops" directly from Symphony Hall, Boston, over a nation-wide WEAF network, from 10 to 10:45 p. m., eastern daylight saving time, 6 to 6:45 p. m., Pacific standard time.

The opportunity the Pops afford to spend a "European evening" has been missed but by few Bostonians. Entering Symphony Hall, one finds the auditorium tastefully transformed into a cool green with tables replacing the usual orchestra chairs. Yellow-attired waitresses stand at the sides, ready to bring the concert goer soft drinks and sandwiches.

To be able to gather about a table with one's friends while listening to Handel, Tchaikovsky, Wagner, or even Gershwin and Kern, is a privilege which no other city this side of Europe enjoys, and which the radio listener may appreciate better when provided with the scene.

The Pop Concert Orchestra is composed of 85 musicians of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Arthur Fiedler, son of a former conductor and an excellent musician in his own right. A native-born conductor, Mr. Fiedler, in his third season, has been very successful in gauging musical feeling. Whether it be such a trifle as Schumann's "Träumerei," Tchaikovsky's "Fourth Symphony," Ravel's "Bolero," the extremely noisy "Soviet Iron Foundry," or music from "The Cat and the Fiddle," Mr. Fiedler's concert schedule has been pliable enough to meet all demands.

Mr. Arthur F. Edes, program director and announcer of WEEI, will provide the program notes and announce for the radio audience.

Five Out of 573 Win

Four composers, three men and one woman, waited anxiously in the National Broadcasting Company's studios in New York City, on Sunday evening, May 8, and a fifth composer in another studio in Paris. They were the winners from 573 entries of the $10,000 NBC Orchestral Awards for original symphonic works by American composers. If they had listened in on Sunday evening, May 1, at 10:15 they must have recognized their own music and known that they were due for the awards. But neither they nor the jury composed of five noted conductors then knew the rank of their compositions until a glistening committee of 150 people of enlightened musical opinion, scattered nationwide, had telegraphed in their choices. Thus it was on May 8, when the compositions were played in the order of their award by the committee, that the composers lined themselves in the following order:

1. Philip James, New York—"Station WGZBX"—$5000.
2. Max Wald, Paris—"The Dancer Dead"—$2500.
3. Carl Eppert, Milwaukee—"Traffic"—$1250.
4. Florence Grandland Galajikian, Maywood, Ill.—"Symphonic Intermezzo"—$750.
5. Nicolai Berezowsky, New York—"Sinfonietta"—$500.

All the composers are American citizens, as stipulated in the rules governing the awards. Mr. Berezowsky is a naturalized citizen, having been born in Russia. Mr. Wald resides in Paris. He and the others are native Americans. Significant it is that Mr. James, whose composition reveals its programmatic theme by its title, is conductor of the little symphony orchestra at WOR, leading independent station in the New York area. He and Mr. Berezowsky, fifth place, who is a staff violinist at WABC, the key station of the Columbia Broadcasting System, being radio musicians, probably knew better than the other composers the medium for which they were composing. The broadcasters no doubt should be pleased that two of their craft won prizes in an impartial contest. The contest was the idea of Mr. Deems Taylor, noted critic and composer.

Mr. Taylor has every reason to be sympathetic toward and to provide opportunities for new composers. When his opera, "Peter Ibbetson," was produced last season by the Metropolitan Opera Company it was his second Metropolitan production. Previously, in collaboration with Edna St. Vincent Millay, the Metropolitan Opera had produced "The King's Henchman." Another new composer, Mr. Hamilton Forrest, working in the Insull offices in Chicago, was commissioned by Mr. Samuel Insull to write an opera for the Chicago Civic Opera Company, "Camille," with Mary Garden in the premier rôle, was produced in Chicago on Dec. 10, 1930.

It was the radio in January, 1929, which brought George Gershwin's "An American in Paris" suite to general notice when a sponsored radio program bought the première rights to that work. Mr. Walter Damrosch, who is noted for his interest in young composers, gave Robert Braine's "S. O. S." its nation-wide première on another sponsored radio program.

A. D. H.

EVICTED GET 500 ACRES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—For the Virginia mountain folk who will be forced shortly to leave their homes in the Shenandoah National Park area, a section of about 500 acres will be made available outside the area, the Virginia Conservation and Development Commission has been advised.

TAXI STRIKE ENDS

MADRID, May 24 (AP) — Taxicabs, trucks and automobile buses resumed normal operations in Madrid Friday, after a two-day strike. The authorities said the strike was ended in virtually all the provinces of Spain.

NEW YORK CITY

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President.

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PROTESTS MADE AGAINST TRADE IN OLD HORSES

Cruel Conditions Found by Humane Societies in Transportation

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Reforms in the traffic in old horses are being demanded by humane societies in France and other countries. The deplorable conditions under which these animals are being shipped from the Argentine to Paris and other European cities are being revealed in an effort to arouse public opinion against the traffic.

The export of old horses from Canada has practically ceased as a result of the work of investigators of the International League Against the Export of Horses for Butchery. When Canadian authorities had the facts placed before them, they at once began to enforce existing regulations with regard to transport of horses, and the result has been that the cost of shipping them was raised to the point where the trade became no longer profitable.

Question Before League

Since 1928, the conclusion of international conventions to curb this traffic has been receiving the attention of the League of Nations, but no definite action has yet been taken. The simplest method of putting an end to existing abuses would be for every country to prohibit export of these animals. The question has been somewhat complicated by attempts to link it up with other humanitarian legislation which, while praiseworthy in itself, has made decisive action more difficult to obtain.

Paris is one of the principal centers of this traffic. Recent statistics reveal that approximately half of the horses offered for sale at the Paris butchers' market are imported from abroad. Some come direct from the Argentine, England or Ireland to a French port, and others find their way to Paris through Antwerp. Very little shelter is provided during the long sea journey, the horses being carried on deck.

Records show that a considerable number of the horses shipped never arrive at the port of destination, and one case is on record where two-thirds of the horses in a shipment were washed overboard in a storm. Reliable investigators state that the animals' backs are frequently matted with brine at the end of the journey.

Ship Conditions Deplorable

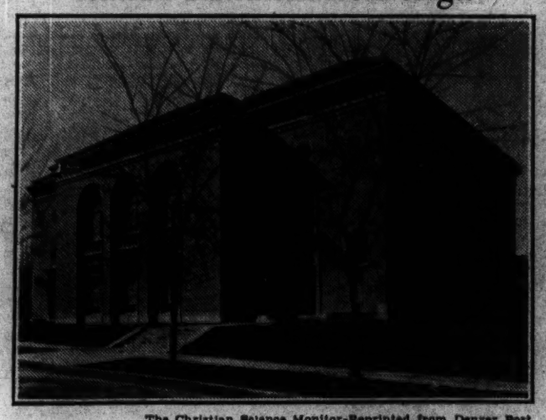
Acts of cruelty often characterize the unloading of the ships, and the rail journey from seaports to Paris is made under lamentable conditions. A ship which arrived at Le Havre on March 24 did not land its horses until two days later. Disembarkation began about 9 a. m. and the horses were loaded into cars on the docks, the last horse being entrained at 6 p. m. Some of them were 50 hours in the train unfed and unwatered, after a voyage from the Argentine which had lasted 29 days.

A bill has been presented in the British Parliament to forbid the export of any horse for butchery. It will not interfere with legitimate trade, such as the export of animals for breeding, exhibition and remount purposes.

Conditions in French slaughter houses are described by competent investigators as deplorable. Horse flesh is sold in France in special shops. Traders make large profits out of imported horses, because of the small cost for which they can be purchased abroad, and the slight expense of shipping them in the way in which this is done.

British and French humane societies are collaborating in an attempt to stop the traffic between the two countries.

Italian Renaissance Design



The Christian Science Monitor-Reprinted from Denver Post

FIFTH CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, DENVER, COLO.

Christian Science Church Dedicated

DENVER, Colo.—In connection with the dedication of the edifice of Fifth Church of Christ, Scientist, East Colfax Avenue and Columbine Street, this city, the Rocky Mountain News and the Denver Post published articles describing the church and the progress of the local movement. Tracing the history of the church, the Rocky Mountain News said:

"Fifth Church was organized March 21, 1919, and the first services were held a month later in an East Denver moving picture theater. The organization purchased the site of its present structure in August, 1920, and, with additions to the original purchase, has a plot of 125 by 197 feet, facing on the City Park Esplanade.

"A large basement room was completed Jan. 1, 1922, and here members met for worship until the completed church, housing an auditorium, reading room and foyer, was finished Nov. 27, 1929. The building follows the Italian Renaissance style."

Describing the structure, the Denver Post said: "The building, designed by H. W. J. Edbrooke, Denver architect, has a harmonious, simple interior done in gray and buff. It is equipped with the latest air-conditioning machinery and comfortable theater seats."

MISSING MAN SAFE IN GLACIAL CAMP

FAIRBANKS, Alaska, May 24 (AP)—Huge black letters in the snow, "O and S Safe," informed Mr. Jerry Jones, pilot, on a flight over the Muldrow Glacier camp of the Carpe cosmic ray expedition Friday that a long-missing member had been found.

The "S," he said, confirmed his belief, after seeing three men at the camping spot, that Mr. Nicholas Spadevecckia, unreported for 12 days on a return by foot through the wilderness here, had returned safely to his starting point. A plane flown to the camp Thursday by Mr. S. E. Robbins was lying on the snow, Mr. Jones added, apparently having broken an axle in attempting to take off from the rough surface of the glacier. Mr. Robbins made the flight in an attempt to return Mr. Percy T. Olton Jr., who was left on the glacier when a member was flown out last week to Fairbanks. The "O" on the snow referred to him.

SOCIALISTS PROPOSE $10,000,000,000 RELIEF

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 24 (AP)—A demand for a federal appropriation of $10,000,000,000 for relief activities yesterday was inserted in the platform of the Socialist Party.

The party's national convention, which Sunday selected Mr. Norman Thomas as its candidate for President, suggested that two $5,000,000,000 funds be set up by the national government. Socialists proposed that one of these funds be distributed among state and local governments for immediate and direct aid to the impoverished. The other $5,000,000,000 appropriation was demanded for a public works program of road construction, reforestation, slum clearance and housing for workers.

Pre-Shrunk Price Bought Cotton Suit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEMPHIS, Tenn., May 24—Southwide crusades have been waged for, lo! these many months to clothe the nation in cotton. But when Mr. B. M. Akin of Lepanto, Ark., recently appeared in Memphis cotton headquarters, even the crusaders got an encouraging surprise.

Mr. Akin was wearing a "cotton economy suit" made entirely from cotton, the goods for which cost exactly 50 cents.

LEGER NAMED HEAD OF HAITIAN CABINET

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Haiti, May 19 (AP)—(By Mail)—The Haitian Cabinet, which has been in office for exactly a year, has resigned, and a new one formed under the leadership of Mr. Abel N. Leger, Secretary of State and Foreign Affairs. The Government's version of the shift was that the Cabinet resigned "at its own convenience for personal reasons."

The new Cabinet:

Minister of Foreign Affairs, Abel N. Leger.

Minister of Justice and Interior, Ellie Lescot.

Minister of Finance, Clovis Kernizan.

Minister of Public Works and Commerce, J. A. Raphael Noel.

Minister of Education, Labor and Agriculture, Paul Salemon.

North Carolina To Save Shrubs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Belief that the recent extensive forest fire in the Linville section, as well as several others in the Appalachian region of North Carolina, resulted from the overt acts of "shrubbery racketeers" has moved state conservation officials to launch a campaign of education among mountain dwellers.

The purpose of the movement will be to impress upon the hill people the importance of preserving their natural resources, including virgin forests, and to enlist their help in fire prevention.

"As nearly as we could tell," said Mr. Charles H. Flory, assistant state forester, "the Linville Gorge fire and several others were traceable directly to shrubbery hunters and to the belief on the part of many of the native mountaineers that mountain shrubbery develops more luxuriantly when burned over every two or three years. Education to the dangers and economic waste of these fires is one of the biggest problems we have to contend with."

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Hattie D. Caverly, Hinsdale, N. Y.
Jean Ralston, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Anna P. Mayse, Dayton, Ohio.
Mrs. Ethel R. Bean, Newport, R. I.
Elizabeth T. Bishop, Syracuse, N. Y.
Mrs. Kate B. Green, Syracuse, N. Y.
Dorothy E. Green, Syracuse, N. Y.
Mrs. Beatrice Sessions, New York, N. Y.
Alice Ogden, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Emma Kornfeld, Atlantic City, N. J.
Mrs. George Grimm, Jefferson, Wis.
Mrs. Mark J. Lacey, New Britain, Conn.
Mrs. Eliot B. Parsons, Watertown, Wis.
Robert W. Oles, San Francisco, Calif.
Miss Blanche Turner, Charleston, W. Va.
Miss Bessie Wolfe, Charleston, W. Va.
Eugene H. Holloway, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Mrs. Bertha S. Holloway, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Jane M. Higgins, Kansas City, Mo.
Alma Stalman, Kansas City, Mo.

FEDERAL WHEAT HELPS MILLIONS TO BEAR STRESS

1,500,000 Barrels of Flour, 200,000 Tons Stock Feed Go Out

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 24—About 1,500,000 barrels of flour and 200,000 tons of livestock feed have been provided for needy persons and stock to date from the 40,000,000 bushels of wheat given to the American Red Cross by the Federal Government, according to latest information available at emergency Red Cross headquarters here.

Together with paying out wheat itself to cover expenses of milling the flour and feed and transporting it to its destination, about 25,000,000 of the 40,000,000 bushels have been used up, it is estimated by Mr. Colin Herrle of the Red Cross staff.

According to present demand, Mr. Herrle said, the remaining supply should make it possible to fill orders received up until the late fall, but will not carry through the winter. Asked if there was any possibility of a supplementary appropriation being considered, Mr. Herrle said there was some talk of it at Washington but nothing definite so far as he knew. At current prices of 50 and 60 cents a bushel the 40,000,000 bushels appropriation has a cash value of between $20,000,000 and $25,000,000.

Evidence that the flour and feed have been doing much good is seen in letters received every day by the Red Cross here and at Washington, Mr. Herrle said, while many of the letters make note of the excellent quality of the flour. Such a letter from the Newark (Ohio) relief association stated that 800 families there had been supplied with flour and that everyone who had tested it had only the greatest praise for its quality.

"It makes fine bread, and is doing a great deal of good," is the substance of a letter received from Mr. Albert A. LaFollette, chairman of the disaster relief committee of Greeley County, Colo. A similar report was quoted from Dickinson County, Iowa, and another from New Haven, Conn.

Red Cross authorities are preparing to wind up the distribution of feed supplies very shortly, however, and are doing so now wherever pasturage is becoming available.

A detailed report of the flour, requisitions shows that requests for 1,684,114 barrels have been approved, and orders for 1,581,043 placed with mills, the greater part of which has been delivered. The greatest volume of requests has come from the eastern area, totaling 1,000,000 barrels; the midwestern area shows requisitions of 541,000 barrels; the Pacific area, 140,408.

Museum Growth Reported in South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Growth of the community museum idea in the South was stressed in the lecture of Dr. Warren K. Moorehead, archæologist, in a lecture at the public library here under the auspices of the Birmingham Anthropological Society.

Alabama is going forward with other states of the Southeast in developing its own museum facilities and keeping at nome historical and prehistorical material, said Dr. Moorehead, who is spending several weeks in Alabama as a representative of the National Research Council's committee on state surveys.

Dr. Moorehead said he had visited 29 southern community museums that are doing real work in developing local material and possibilities The Southwest offers a rich field in study of Indian life, he said. On his present trip he had seen Indian artifacts and relics, he declared, equal to any found in the Western Hemisphere.

Social Insurance Revision in Poland Seeks Unification

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARSAW—A searching revision of the entire system of compulsory social insurance, with the sole exception of unemployment insurance, is proposed by the Polish Government as the next step in the lengthy process of unifying the diverse administrative and legislative methods still operative in the different parts of Poland.

There is at present a great diversity of insurance systems and a multiplicity of institutions for their application. In certain districts all risks are covered, while in others there is still no system of pensions for workers. In different districts the contributions required of employers and workers differ according to the risks covered and benefits guaranteed.

The Government bill consolidates insurance legislation and extends it to include old age pensions, all forms of health insurance and accident insurance. The standard of protection will be made uniform in all parts of Poland.

The social insurance bill is closely connected with two other bills relating respectively to hours of work and holidays with pay. The object of the Government is to balance the increase of expenditure involved in widening the scope of social insurance by restricting other social benefits such as holidays with pay. The proposed reforms are on the whole unpopular.

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5c BUYS

LARD	PURE REFINED Your choice of Tub or Carton	Lb 5c
Sealect Milk	RECORD BREAKING PRICE	Tall Tin 5c
Sardines	STANDARD NORWEGIAN	Tin 5c
Campbell's Beans		Can 5c
Whole Wheat Bread		Lge Loaf 5c
Richmond Rice		12 oz Pkg 5c
Grapefruit		8 oz Tin 5c
Radio Beverages	Assorted Contents only	7 oz Bot 5c
Puddine	Assorted Desserts	Pkg 5c
Kre-Mel Pudding		Pkg 5c
Kipper Snacks	Imported	Tin 5c
Purity Salt		1½ Lb Pkg 5c
Kirkman's	SOAP POWDER	Pkg 5c

10c BUYS

Loaf Cheese	White-Colored-Pimento	½ Lb 10c
Finast Mustard		Pt Jar 10c
Peanut Butter		Lb Bulk 10c
Toilet Tissue	Richmond Quality	3 Rolls 10c
2IN1 Shoe Polish	Black, Tan or Ox Blood	Tin 10c
York State Beans		2 Lbs Bulk 10c
White Spray	WHEAT CEREAL	28 oz Pkg 10c
H-O Oats	Quick Cook	Pkg 10c
Pancake Flour	Aunt Jemima's or Pillsbury's	Pkg 10c
Junket	Assorted Flavors	Pkg 10c
Corn Starch	DURYEA'S	Pkg 10c
Cream of Tartar	FINAST	¼ Lb Pkg 10c
Chloride of Lime		Can 10c
Fairy Soap		3 Bars 10c
Ice Cream Salt		5 Lb Ctn 10c
Apple Sauce		Tin 10c
Raspberries		8 oz Tin 10c
Bantam Corn	RICHMOND	Tin 10c
Baked Beans	FINAST	13 oz Tin 10c

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GINGER ALE
Finast Dry — 12 Bots 75c
Radio Dry — 2 28 oz Bots 25c
Radio Golden — 2 28 oz Bots 25c
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Moxie — 2 Lge Bots 25c
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RADIO BEVERAGES
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2 28 oz Bots 25c
PRICES FOR ABOVE CONTENTS ONLY

Mayonnaise
Only fresh eggs and other fine ingredients are used in this heavy bodied, smooth Mayonnaise. Special prices for this week only.
½ Pt 12c — Pt 23c — Qt 45c
Vinegar Finast — Pt Jar 8c
Olive Oil — 8 oz Tin 25c

POUND CAKE
PLAIN LIGHT FRUIT RAISIN
Lb 19c

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16 days, 5500 thrilling miles on famous President Liners. See Havana . . . the Panama Canal.
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*BAY STATE MILLING COMPANY, BOSTON

Constant search for more efficient sales methods is resulting in increased use of the telephone by New England's leading business houses. There are some products which cannot be sold by telephone—but they are few indeed. Don't decide that your product is in that class until one of our telephone sales specialists has investigated for you. His services are free. Telephone our nearest Business Office.

These advertisements are run because we believe that sales methods successful in one business will prove of interest and of value to executives in others. Further evidence along this line from representative business concerns will be considered for future publication. We will also be glad to send copies of the complete series on request. Address our Publicity Department, Boston.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

PRICE INFLATION BACKED IN PLAN OF ECONOMISTS

Professors at University of Chicago Outline Five-Year Scheme

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, May 24—Declaring a program of temporary fiscal inflation would be "handsomely rewarded, in greater production, larger employment, and higher tax revenues," members of the economics department at the University of Chicago have unanimously indorsed a "five-year plan," for the revival of business.

The major recommendation calls for "generous federal expenditures financed without resort to taxes on commodities or transactions." Large-scale sale of government bonds to the Federal Reserve Banks is suggested, the funds thus provided to be expended heavily for unemployment relief and semipublic improvements which could be readily started and stopped.

Heavy appropriations for relief of distress are the most urgent and perhaps the most effective price-raising measures, the economists believe, while large appropriations for public improvements are also characterized as an attractive expedient. The plan, however, rejects the proposal for cash payment of soldiers' compensation certificates on the grounds that funds spent for a more general form of relief would do more good.

The so-called "five-year plan" was drawn up as a memorandum at the request of a member of the House Committee on Military Affairs at Washington and was made public today by special permission. It is subscribed to by Profs. Garfield V. Cox, Aaron Director, Paul H. Douglas, Harry D. Gideonse, Frank H. Knight, Harry A. Millis, Lloyd W. Mints, Henry Schultz, Henry C. Simmons, Jacob Viner, Chester W. Wright and Theodore O. Yntema.

The proposed method of inflation, the economists assert, "can now be productive of tremendous gains, with no possible losses of compensating magnitude." Too meager or too short-lived inflation, they believe, would be dangerous, but once the upward swing of prices and production has begun, no attempt should be made to stabilize at a specified level. They advise, however, that as soon as recovery is firmly established, inflationary support should be cautiously but promptly withdrawn, so that no boom might ensue.

Ericson's Discovery Honored by Statue

(Continued from Page 1)

gates from Congress and also voting funds for the erection of a statue of Leif Ericson, to be presented as a gift from the American people. This statue, the work of the eminent American sculptor, Mr. A. Stirling Calder, is now completed and will be formally dedicated in Iceland next month. The statue represents Leif Ericson as a heroic figure, standing on a pedestal that is shaped like a Viking ship. The pedestal, weighing 40 tons, is out of Texas marble, cut in Brattleboro, Vt., and it has already been placed on a site in the Icelandic capital, Reykjavik, overlooking the city. The statue and the pedestal rise to a height of 25 feet and they present a unified design, with the main interest centered in the figure.

Son of Turbulent Chieftain

The writers of the Icelandic sagas were past masters in literary economy: they did not waste any time analyzing characters, they merely related their deeds and left the judgment of their merits to the reader.

It is, therefore, necessary to gather together a great deal of fragmentary material in order to visualise Leif, this eleventh-century hero of American history, and understand the various elements that contributed to his development.

His father was the turbulent chieftain, Eric the Red, a dramatic figure, a man of wealth and social position, who had come to Iceland as a boy in his teens, along with his father, the Norwegian chieftain, Thorvald Asvaldsson, who settled the northermost part of Iceland, known as the Horn, on the rim of the arctic circle. Leif's mother, Thjodhild, was descended from a distinguished family that had been located in Iceland for generations.

After his marriage, Eric built a home, known as Ericsstede, renowned for its hospitality. These homes of the early Icelandic chieftains were quite imposing, very much in the same style as the ancestral estates in Norway, and there is every reason to believe that Eric's home was no exception.

Household Gathered in Hall

The principal room of these Viking abodes was the hall, where the members of the household gathered and where tables were set on festive days for as many as 300 guests. The posts at the main entrance and the pillared columns were richly carven; a deep indentation ran along the center of the room, containing the "arinn" or fire, and this indentation was banked by stone slabs.

Benches for the men were on the right and left of the hall and for the women on raised platforms in the rear. Between the men's benches in the center was the high seat, reserved for the head of the house. On either side of the high seat were carven posts, carried over the seas from the ancestral home in Norway.

In such surroundings as the above Leif learned the creed of the Norseman: to fight fiercely and never to take an insult; also that it was good to live if one faced life bravely; to shirk responsibility was base; and to break one's promised word was the lowest infamy. The laws of hospitality were sacred, even to an enemy.

Green Fells; Rocky Deserts

The mystic charm of northern Iceland surrounded Leif's childhood: no doubt Iceland was beautiful to him in every mood; green, smiling fells, rocky deserts, foaming waterfalls and rivers, gentle brooks, white-topped glaciers glittering in prismatic splendor, sudden mirages, fantastic visions into fairyland.

There were the Northern Lights, at their best in that part of Iceland, shooting like meteors from the polar sky, alive and throbbing with all the colors of the rainbow; according to Icelandic mythology they were Odin's Valkyries carrying those slain in battle to the glory of Valhalla. In summer he saw the midnight sun, a lonely sentinel, silently watching over seas and land, hanging on the horizon like a gigantic ball of crimson fire.

When Leif was about 14, his father Eric was outlawed from Iceland on account of feuds with other chieftains. He did not believe in retiring and nursing his grievances in silence, instead of that he made a voyage of discovery to Greenland, with a view to settling there. He established what Vilhjalmur Stefansson characterizes as the first American Republic there in 984.

Built Imposing House

This Republic of Greenland was organized for similar reasons as that of Iceland and settled by Icelandic immigrants. Eric was the Lord and administrator of the colony and built himself an imposing home that he named Brattahlid. In all this Eric showed great shrewdness and ability, even in naming the country Greenland, as a contrast to Iceland. He aroused interest in the new land by its name and has through that been classed as the first successful American real estate salesman.

Leif grew to manhood in Greenland amid deeds of action and daring and in due time he sailed abroad to Norway, as was the custom of the sons of Icelandic chieftains. His ship was manned by brave and able men.

This was the time when epic literature was at its height in Iceland, and the Icelanders had a mastery of oral diction that resembled that of the Greeks of Homer's time and the Hebrew Prophets. Consequently, they became the leading raconteurs of the courts of Europe and there Leif proved no exception. Olaf Tryggvason, the brilliant King of Norway, showered honors on him and he was, according to the sagas, a general favorite with the courtiers on account of his personal charm.

Chiefs Accepted Christianity

It happened that at the time there were two other Icelandic chieftains at the Norwegian court, Gissur Teitsson and Hjalti Skeggjason. All these three young Icelandic chiefs accepted Christianity and were baptised at King Olaf's court, along with their men. The following summer they bade a last farewell to the King, promising him to preach the new faith in their respective homelands, Gissur and Hjalti in Iceland and Leif in the Icelandic Colony in Greenland.

It was while on his way back to Greenland from Norway that Leif was carried out of his course by adverse winds and through that discovered a new world.

After returning to Greenland from Vinland, Leif carried out his promise to King Olaf and preached Christianity. His mother and the other members of the colony were baptized, but Eric, his father, said that he was too old to change, stating that he would remain faithful to Thor and Odin until the end.

There is no account of Leif having made a second voyage to Vinland, although he evidently gave subsequent Vinland voyages his support. After his father passed on, he became Lord and administrator of the Greenland Colony, residing at Brattahlid, where he fulfilled his post with high honor.

Early Mention of Vinland

The validity of the story of Vinland, as related in the Icelandic sagas is proven by cross references in Norway and in the documents in the Vatican in Rome. The documents in the papal archives show that there were at one time 16 churches in Greenland.

Adam of Bremen makes the first foreign mention of Vinland in his description of the Northerly Lands attached to his History of the Bishops of Hamburg. He had spent some time in Norway in 1069, as the guest of King Svein Ulfsson.

There are frequent references to voyages to Vinland in the Icelandic annals. The last reference is in the Elder annals, attached to the episcopal seat of Skalholt, there under date of 1347 is a reference to a ship that had come to Iceland from Greenland, having previously made a voyage to Vinland. Thus there were frequent voyages to the coastland of North America for three centuries. The reason that the sagas and annals do not make more references to these voyages likely arises from the fact that they were so common.

There was brisk trade between England and north Europe including Iceland and Greenland in the period between the discoveries of Leif Ericson and Columbus. Bristol seems to have been the important center of that trade. In the life of Columbus, written by his son, Fernando Columbo, it is stated that Columbus visited Iceland. There is little doubt that he came with English merchants from Bristol in 1477. The medieval Latin would form a common means of conversation between him and the Icelandic clergymen and judges. It is very logical to assume that Columbus became interested in Iceland through documents in the papal archives, known to all geographers and researchers of the time.

It would appear then that both the North and the South joined hands in discovering America. The State of North Dakota has taken cognizance of that fact: In 1927 the Legislature passed a bill, naming Oct. 12 as "Discovery Day" equally dedicated to Leif Ericson and Columbus.

It is an established fact that Leif Ericson and his ancestors initiated a new epoch in seafaring, instead of following the coastline as was the habit of the neighboring nations, they set out upon the open sea, with neither a map nor a compass, in fact, minus practically everything that is considered necessary to modern ocean travel, trusting only to their own observations of the heavenly constellations; the sun was their guide by day and the polar star by night.

America's Gift to Iceland

The Christian Science Monitor

BRONZE MEMORIAL TO LEIF ERICSON

This Statue, the Work of A. Stirling Calder of Pittsfield, Mass., Will Be Formally Dedicated Next Month at Reykjavik.

Boston Art Notes

Museum School

As the season terminates, the various art schools in the city hold a display of the year's output. Beyond the formally arranged walls of the display there are hours and hours of planning, thoughtful guidance of teachers, audacious efforts of more enterprising students. Generally the exhibition contains a set routine of works, good, bad and inconsequential. At the Boston Museum School there is a supplementary interest due to the radical change in the staff, a change which caused a good deal of excitement just a year ago in Boston art circles.

The paintings made under the tutelage of the two young English instructors of Slade training are so varied that one cannot speak of them all in the same manner. Where a few students adhere to the discipline of the pre-Slade era, generally the undergraduates have tried to practice in a freer and more dauntless manner. They have cut their way free of the sauce browns and prussic colors customary at the school. Paler tonalities, more supple surfaces, freer illusion are discovered. The students are told probably that they are the ones to decide on such matters as palettes. They are also advised to abandon the rather stuffy mid-Victorian interior so prevalent in Boston for mounting subjects.

Compositions are more varied. New atmospheric effects are tried. There is more movement and ease throughout the pictorial display. Faults there may be aplenty. Certainly one cannot expect a perfect change in a year, but the shuffling about, the change in viewpoint, the increasing inventiveness certainly favor the new régime.

It may be, however, that being dragged out of one quicksand the student will slip into another. We hope they will avoid predominance of silvery grays, queer symbolism, mawkish heroics.

In sculpture the students are heading toward conventionalization, toward schematizing the human form. Decoratively that method is a great help; artistically it fails to evoke an enduring interest. D. A.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Talk, Mrs. Geissler.
5:15 NBC, "Skippy," children's sketch.
5:30 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
6:00 Detectives "Black and Blue."
6:15 RKO—Yesterday and Today.
6:30 "The Old Painter."
6:45 "Tessie the Typist."
7:00 Phil Saltman, pianist.
7:15 Dramatization.
7:45 NBC, "The Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Magazine sketch.
9:00 "Musical Sampler"; organist.
9:30 NBC, Ed Wynn; band.
10:00 NBC, George Olsen's Orchestra; Louis Sobol.
11:00 Forecasts; E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, "The Opry House."
11:30 NBC, Mt. Royal Hotel Orchestra.

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Agricultural markets.
5:15 "Toe Ticklers" Orchestra.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
6:00 Studio announcements.
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 NBC, Ray Perkins, "Old Topper."
6:45 Talk, Gov. John G. Winant of New Hampshire.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, "Just Willie"; sketches; songs.
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 NBC, Billy Jones and Ernie Hare.
8:00 NBC, "You and Your Government."
8:30 "Westinghouse Sketch Book," drama.
8:45 NBC, Sisters of the Skillet.
9:00 NBC, Household Orchestra; Edgar A. Guest; male trio; soloist.
9:30 NBC, "Street Personalities."
10:00 Roy Lamson's Orchestra.
10:30 NBC, Soloists; orchestra.
10:45 Vitali Fodoisky, violinist.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:05 Paramount organ.
11:45 Joe Rines's Orchestra.
12:15 Louis Weir, organist.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:05 p. m.—"The Dance Parade."
5:30 Shepard Mirror of Fashion.
5:45 Lee La May, baritonette; band.
6:00 Studio announcements; news; short subjects.
6:30 Bob Emery's Spelling Bee.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, The Mills Brothers.
7:45 CBS, Morton Downey, orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Bath Club Orchestra; soloists.
8:15 CBS, Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
8:30 Adrian O'Brien and pianist.
8:45 CBS, Modern male chorus.
9:00 CBS, Ben Bernie and his orchestra.
9:30 CBS, Mystery sketch.
10:00 Le Paradis Dance Band.
10:30 Providence Biltmore Orchestra.
11:00 Weather; news; time.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis Cronin.
11:30-1:00 a. m.—Dance orchestra.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

6:00 p. m.—CBS, Tommy Christian's Orchestra.
5:15 CBS, "Meet the Artist," Ruth Titting.
5:30 CBS, "The Professor and the Major."
5:45 CBS, Hall's Taft Orchestra.
6:00 CBS, Arthur Jarrett; orchestra.
6:15 CBS, Reis and Dunn.
6:30 CBS, Jack Miller's Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, "Joe Palooka."
7:00 Studio announcements; news.
7:15 Herbert Marsh's Orchestra.
7:30 CBS, Sylvia Froos; orchestra.
7:45 Concert ensemble.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Dan Sullivan's Shamrock Orchestra.
8:30 CBS, The Dictators.
8:45 Book talk; George D. Ross.
9:00 Yankee Network Artists Bureau Recital.
9:15 Dramatization.
9:45 Time; news; weather.
10:00 CBS, "The Voice of a Thousand Shades"; Jack Kerr, tenor.
10:15 CBS, Quartet and organist.
10:30 CBS, Alex Gray; orchestra.
10:45 CBS, "The Funnyboners."
11:00 CBS, Howard Barlow and the Columbia Symphony Orchestra.
11:30 CBS, Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
11:45 CBS, Bing Crosby, songs.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (930kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:35 a. m.—Greater Boston industrial program.
12:00 noon—Stocks; piano.
12:20 p. m.—Talk; musical programs.
2:45 p. m.—"Your Favorite Poems."
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Studio and musical programs.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Gene and Glenn.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, Cheerio.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:15 a. m.—NBC, Radio Household Institute.
12:00 noon—NBC, General Electric Home Circle.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; produce.
1:00 p. m.—"The Daily Tattler."
2:00 p. m.—The Radio Pastor.
2:15 p. m.—NBC, Viennese Ensemble.
2:30 p. m.—New England Kitchen.
3:00 p. m.—Studio and musical programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks.
4:15 p. m.—"Hymns of Old."

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—NBC and studio programs.
8:15 a. m.—NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
8:30 a. m.—Studio and NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—Repertory Players.
11:45 a. m.—NBC, John L. Fogarty, tenor.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—Matinée revue.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—Studio programs.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Shopping news; time; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS, Ted Brewer's Orchestra.
12:30 p. m.—CBS, Columbia Revue, light opera music.
1:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—CBS, Aunt Jemima, songs.
3:15 p. m.—CBS, Columbia artists' recital.
3:45 p. m.—Spotlighting Modern Education.
5:00 p. m.—Annual Music Festival, City of Boston Schools; chorus; band; orchestra.

WAAB

7:45 a. m.—Time; news; records; talks.
8:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:00 p. m.—CBS, Memorial service; joint session House and Senate.
2:00 p. m.—Records; shop news; news.
3:15 p. m.—Braves Field: Braves vs. Brooklyn.

Monitor News on Air Over WBZ, W1XAZ

NEWS of the world is chronicled twice daily in 15-minute broadcasts by The Christian Science Monitor from radio stations WBZ and WBZA (303 meters, 990 kilocycles) and the shortwave station W1XAZ (31.35 meters).

These programs, entitled "The Monitor Views the News," will come to you each week day, from 12 o'clock noon to 12:15 p. m., and from 6:15 to 6:30 p. m. (E. D. T.)

Motion Pictures

"Il Est Charmant"

"Il Est Charmant," now running at the Fine Arts Theater, is a frolicsome piece just suited to the season, and you don't have to understand French to get a lot of fun out of it. Mlle. Meg Lemonnier, as provocative as her name, helps in faultless English, and M. Henri Garat does his best with an accent to explain the plot in a delectable prologue. It all moves along at a tantivy pace until the ending, which is a trifle more prolonged than need be. English is again introduced in a brief epilogue. The witty and tuneful score is so reminiscent of "Le Million" that one might imagine M. René Clair's favorite composer had been borrowed rather than imitated. But we learn that the composer is M. Raoul Moretti, and that M. Louis Mercanton, unmarred by Hollywood experience, is the director. While showing the influence of the inimitable producer, they maintain an originality of their own.

There are fantastic photographic feats, as when lissome figures from the Folies Bergère dance in miniature across the law student's desk, by means of a very successful double exposure; or when the head pieces of statues in the park, or a family portrait, break into song, or when scenes of Paris flow across the great open window which first reveals small-town gables and roofs.

In two situations an unintentional cruelty underlies the humor—one, when an old fellow with an ear trumpet is used merely as a "stooge" for M. Garat's play with a pseudo-instrument of the same sort, and again when the papers and books in the old uncle's study are scattered about with destructive abandon. However, in such a phantasmagoria of inconsistencies, nothing is meant to be taken seriously. A sparkling entertainment with the Gallic deftness and lightness of touch, to be recommended to all tastes.

WOMAN HEADS AIRPORT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Miss Mary C. Alexander, woman pilot, is to become Virginia's first woman airport operator.

Removal Sought Of Married Women

Married women employees of the city of Boston, whose husbands are able to support them, will be discharged and their places filled by deserving unemployed, if a resolution to that effect, passed last night by the city council, can be enforced legally.

Mayor James M. Curley, who supported the measure, pointed out that "there is no way to justify women working for the city if their husbands can support them." A tabulation of married women workers in every city department is now under way.

Mr. Samuel Silverman, Corporation Council, however, declares the plan could be made effective only by special legislation, as civil service rules make no distinction between men and women. Only school-teachers could be removed, he said, by a ruling of the school department.

CHINESE GIRLS GET NEW SCHOLARSHIPS

Establishment of a number of permanent scholarships to Chinese girls in American educational institutions is announced by Dr. Tehyi Hsieh, director of the Chinese trade and service bureau. Miss Marie L. Marot, president of the Marot Girls' Junior College, Thompson, Conn., has offered two scholarships, one for Chinese girls, another for Indian girls. Miss Marot will give $1700 a year personally for each scholarship.

Dean Harry J. Ross of Emerson College, Boston, has granted two half-scholarships, the other half of each tuition fee being paid by the Chinese trade and service bureau. Dr. Hsieh reports that the bureau has also been instrumental in obtaining scholarships for two Chinese students at the University of South Dakota, and another at Brenau College, Gainesville, Ga. These awards bring the total number of scholarships established through the work of the Chinese trade and service bureau to 19.

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THE HOME FORUM

In the Minangkebau Region

WE TOOK the longest way between Padang and Fort de Kock, because it had the most attractive scenery; following the Batang Harau (river) and winding in a zigzag fashion through the mountains. Here, at a small summer house, is a breath-taking view through a cleft in the hills, rising so deeply purple on either side, to the ultramarine of the Indian Ocean, the sharp outline of the coast, and the tiny frill of white that puzzles you until you are told that it is the Batang River emptying into the sea. Soebeng Pass lies at an altitude of two thousand eight hundred feet. It seems much higher after all the climbing you have to do to reach it; but, once passed, you descend rapidly to a plateau that stretches for many miles through forest-clad mountains where the road becomes a mere canyon, and finally sweeps down to the shores of the great blue Lake Singkara—fourteen miles long and five miles wide—and to the busy little town of Solok.

Here we were in the heart of the Minangkebau district of Sumatra, with its weird and wonderful houses and its ultramodern social system little short of an absolute matriarchy.

These natives of the Padang Highlands are Malays and Mohammedans, which makes it all the more striking to find the chief reins of power in a woman's hands. The social system is based on the clan idea, or soekoe, with the descendants of a common ancestress through the female line forming the members of the soekoe. A woman, though married, retains membership in her own soekoe; the same is true of a man; and the children belong to the clan of the mother, not to that of the father. A married man is not the head of the family; it is his wife's eldest brother who has that distinction; nor are a married man's heirs his wife and children, but rather his sisters and brothers, the children of his mother, or, in certain cases, the children of his sister. In other words, the female line remains supreme.

It seems that a common form of marriage contract calls for the setting aside of a certain amount of property by the wife's parents, which land is cultivated by the husband for the benefit of his wife and children. Wives usually continue to live in their mother's house and the husband is permitted to live there, too—under the eye of his mother-in-law.

The male comes in for his share of governing, however, where civic matters are concerned. The heads of soekoes in each district comprise a council; the chief is elected—though really appointed by the Dutch Resident; and for the government of the districts containing a number of soekoes, there is also a council composed of the various elected heads. In this manner the women have complete mastery of home government, from which a good deal can emanate, and the men are left with the weighty problems, if any at all, of their village governments.

The houses of the Minangkebaus are as unusual as their social system. The sides are of woven bamboo, the fronts of dark wood, often beautifully carved and gilded and painted in elaborate designs. But the roofs are the remarkable features; the roofs with their saddle-like sagging in the center and their upward-pointing ends. Some houses have a number of these outflung points, and each separate point indicates that a marriageable or married child is living there with her parents—another proof of the matriarchal idea—and for every married daughter a new addition, with its own peaked roof, is added to the main building. Sometimes you are quite unable to count the peaks, flashing past; you have only a confused idea that there must have been a good-sized family of girl-children and that they are all under the maternal roof.

It was with something bordering on real curiosity that we found ourselves afforded the opportunity, some days later, of inspecting one of the most beautiful and elaborate of these homes. The inhabitants were wealthy; it was evident from the beauty and complexity of the carving and painting on their house-front and from the number of rice storehouses decorating their property. For the rice storehouses do add a certain note of beauty to the surroundings. They are generally of woven bamboo, and striped with wood; having a peaked roof and being built on stilts. This latter architectural feature is to keep animal thieves from the grain, which is reached only by a ladder, and also to afford shelter beneath for the chickens and goats. In this way, they serve a variety of purposes and yet manage to remain extremely decorative. The woven sides bulge outward a little; but I was never able to find out whether this was a case of simulated or actual abundance of grain.

Nanda introduced us gravely to the family we went to visit, and we were escorted up the stairway into the long room, built in a rectangular form, which was the only room visible in the interior. There were a number of doors, however, and these led off to sleeping compartments and to the kitchen. We were given chairs, which were first wiped—with much the same humble hospitality that one finds in country districts—and we noticed that not only the chairs, but the occasional lamps, and certain pieces of bric-a-brac were unmistakably European; of no discernible period but uniformly ugly. Still, we reflected, it was undoubtedly as great a proof of their wealth to have European furniture as it would be for a European to have Oriental rugs and teakwood and lacquer in his home. But the European wares certainly suffered by contrast.

The children stood about and stared at us quite frankly, seeming to find us interesting but not alarming, and we conversed with animated arm-wavings and expressions of pleasure with the elder members of the family. Ironically enough, when we spoke of their European liabilities—though not in those terms—they were most highly pleased.

At every village along the road, there was a mosque. The Minangkebaus take particular pleasure and pride in their misigits and these are often quite elaborate, with roof rising above roof, and dome topping all. Beside every mosque, there was a pool of water where the faithful were preparing for worship. Water seemed to be used more universally hereabouts than in most villages, for there were pools, neatly edged with cement, for undry purposes, and water wheels for threshing rice. The quaint houses amid the lush foliage—the mango trees with their pink flowers, the flaming poinsettias, the tall palms and banana trees—gave a most delightful effect. The older houses and mosques were thatched with the black palm hair which is so in keeping with the architecture and the surroundings; but the modern note has crept in, unfortunately, with the application of corrugated iron to the roofs of these misigits and carved, painted houses. With the sun shining on its glaring surface, we thought it particularly inappropriate and out of harmony. "Why, why?" we said—to ourselves, we thought. But Nanda must have heard, for he said mildly: "The thatches must be renewed every year or so; the galvanized iron lasts ten years."

And that simple comment gave us food for philosophical musings until we came to Fort de Kock, standing like a sentinel between the mountains, and redolent with the haunting perfume of gardenias growing riotously in countless gardens.

A. DE L.

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Ullapool: A Fishing Village in the Highlands of Scotland: From an Etching by Miss Dorothy M. Fairley

HILLY country usually affords artists plenty of opportunities for space-filling. Flat landscape, on the other hand, demands a large proportion of sky to the design, and a sure mastery of atmospheric perspective and the effect of recession. It is easier, possibly, to treat hilly landscape in terms of flat pattern. This etching clearly shows the ready-made type of composition afforded by highland scenery. A range of mountains across the top forms a border or friezelike unit of relatively good proportion; while the lower space, occupied by walled garden and byway, amply supports the masses represented by cottages, road and expanse of water in between.

Miss Dorothy Fairley's etching may well be described as a painter's etching, since it shows an attempt to represent the color as well as the structure of the subject. The areas of tone color owe more to variety of method in the needling for their differing degrees than to the system of "stopping out" during the process of biting the copper plate in the acid. Nevertheless, the whole plate was certainly not completed in a single biting; since there is a grayness in the lines of the distant hills, and there are lightly bitten lines for the water and gable end of the near cottage.

It is a painter's etching, because it achieves more by generalization of form and color than by highly wrought engraving. It lacks both the miniature-like quality peculiar to etching, and the etcher's sensitive line. In a way, this print will not stand looking into. All that is there may be seen at a fair distance, much as in certain types of painting; nothing is to be gained by a microscopic examination. The fascination of discovering things, derived from much fine etching and engraving, has no part in the appreciation of this print. The simple unhesitating manner of representing this scene by black-and-white line and stipple is to be admired; no portion of this can be said to be slovenly or left to chance; moreover, no reliance is placed upon the trick of ink smudging in the printing stage for dramatic effect.

This etching shows a view of Loch Broom in the Highlands of Scotland, and a portion of the fishing village of Ullapool which stands on a spit of land forming the natural shelter of a fine harbor. Owing to the remoteness of Ullapool as a port, the harbor does not enjoy the usefulness that it merits. The inhabitants are hopeful of developments by road, rail and sea which will bring an era of prosperity to their town. As it stands at present, "there isn't a day's work in the place," according to the local wit. Even the fishing industry, which is its chief business, apart from the tourist, has apparently diminished. The village itself is not particularly attractive as a resort, but it is situated within easy reach of some of the most beautiful scenery in the western Highlands. Very little of the whole area of the wild country of Ross and Cromarty, in which Ullapool is situated, is less than a thousand feet above sea level. In the neighborhood of the village, the heights diminish, but slopes are steep. On the Dundonnell road there is a hill which is said to be the steepest in Scotland, and a few miles from Ullapool there are the Falls of Glomach, the deepest in Britain, being some three hundred and fifty feet sheer. The hills are occupied by extensive deer forests.

Miss Fairley's etching is to be enjoyed, because it faithfully depicts an enjoyable place. Slight touches of movement which quicken existence in this solitary scene are indicated in the wisps of smoke in the top left corner, the fluttering clothes on the line to the right, and the rippled surface of the water.

Swedish Landscape

I must now describe the long lake, the rich plains, and the blue mountains, since they were the scene where Gösta Berling and the other knights of Ekeby passed their joyous existence.

The lake has its sources far up in the north, and it is a perfect country for a lake. The forest and the mountains never cease to collect water for it; rivulets and brooks stream into it the whole year round. It has fine white sand to stretch itself over, headlands and islands to mirror, and to look at, river sprites and sea nymphs have free play room there, and it quickly grows large and beautiful. There, in the north, it is smiling and friendly; one needs but to see it on a summer morning when it lies half awake under a veil of mist to perceive how gay it is. It plays first for a while, creeps softly, softly, out of its light covering, so magically beautiful that one can hardly recognize it; but then it casts from it, suddenly, the whole covering and lies there bare and uncovered and rosy, shining in the morning light.

The plain is as long as the lake; but it has no easy time to find a place between sea and mountain, all the way from the valley of the basin at the lake's northern end, where it first dares to spread itself out, till it lays itself to easy rest by the Vanern's shore. There is no doubt that the plain would rather follow the shore of the lake, long as it is, but the mountains give it no peace.

The mountains are mighty granite walls, covered with woods, full of cliffs difficult to cross, rich in moss and lichen—in those old days the home of many wild things.

On the far-stretching ridges one often comes upon a wet swamp, or a pool with dark water. Here and there is a charcoal kiln or an open patch where timber and wood have been cut, or a burnt clearing; and these all bear witness that there is work going on in the mountains; but as a rule they lie in careless peace and amuse themselves with watching the lights and shadows play over their slopes.

The mountains send out long rows of hills and barren table-lands way down to the lake. They raise great look-out towers on every promontory, and leave the shores of the lake so seldom that the plain can but rarely stretch itself out by the soft, broad sands.

Sometimes the light falls so sharply over the mountains that they look green or dark blue, and every separate fir tree, each path and cleft, is visible miles away.

All these three, the long lake, the rich plain, and the blue mountains, make the most beautiful scenery, and still do, just as the people are still to this day, strong, brave, and intelligent.—From "The Story of Gösta Berling," by SELMA LAGERLÖF.

Decapolis

From border towns of alien ancestry
Did Greek thought drift? Was Plato in the air?
For bread did Homer-headed pedlar spare
An Attic vase; tell of weird piety—
"Men are as gods"; of strange philosophy—
"Beauty is goodness, ugliness is sin"?
Yes, many a stray Ulysses must have been
A wanderer in sunny Galilee.

At Nazareth's fountain under twilight stars,
As loiterers lingered with their water-jars,
Gay tales of gods Olympian were told.
But Jesus shrank back into his own fold—
"The Lord my shepherd is, He leadeth me!"
Faintly their pipes dropped downward to the sea.

—GERTRUDE HUNTINGTON MCGIFFERT, in "Cast in Bronze."

Silence chrétien

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

LES deux mots "chrétien" et "silence" ne se trouvent pas souvent réunis. Cependant le penseur ferait bien de se demander si l'union de ces deux termes n'a pas une signification plus profonde qu'il ne semble au premier abord. Silence signifie notamment absence de son ou de bruit, tranquillité absolue ou générale. Ne peut-on donc pas considérer le silence chrétien comme l'absence de pensées mortelles, la calme confiance faisant taire le témoignage des sens matériels pour écouter et pour entendre la voix de la Vérité qui montre le chemin?

Dans le Discours de Communion prononcé par Mrs. Eddy en janvier 1896, on trouve ce passage (*Miscellaneous Writings*, p. 124): "Il est bon que la Science Chrétienne ait adopté un silence expressif dans lequel nous pouvons méditer Ses louanges, baiser les pieds de Jésus, adorer le Christ immaculé, et tendre nos bras vers Dieu." Ce "silence expressif" est une quiétude mentale dans laquelle se développe la prière—la méditation des réalités spirituelles invisibles. Cette solitude dont la nature ressemble au Christ, mais qui diffère tant du silence tel qu'on le conçoit en général, peut vraiment être appelée un silence chrétien, et communique ses bénédictions à ceux qui s'y adonnent.

Les récits bibliques attestent que Jésus eut souvent recours à ce silence expressif et chrétien. A diverses reprises et dans des circonstances de plus en plus critiques, nous voyons le Maître réduire tranquillement au silence les prétentions de l'entendement mortel qui persistait à vouloir se faire admettre comme réel. Au moment le plus tragique de sa carrière terrestre, lorsqu'il comparut devant Pilate qui disait avoir le droit de le crucifier ou de le délivrer, Jésus "ne répondit rien sur aucun point, de sorte que le gouverneur était fort étonné." Conscient de son innocence et sentant qu'il n'avait pas transgressé la loi de Dieu, le grand Maître garda le silence. Ce fut là en vérité un remarquable exemple de silence chrétien; et Jésus réalisa la profonde signification de ces paroles: "Arrêtez, . . . et sachez que c'est moi qui suis Dieu."

A mesure que nous apprenons à mieux connaître la vie du Maître, nous comprenons que l'essence du christianisme ne se trouve pas seulement dans les paroles de Jésus, mais dans ses actes et dans l'exemple de sa vie. Ses paroles annonçaient la vérité de l'être, dont ses œuvres donnaient la preuve et son caractère l'exemple. Jésus présenta clairement le devoir de l'humanité envers Dieu et envers l'homme, et il le démontra par la perfection de son propre caractère.

Si le genre humain s'était vraiment pénétré de l'esprit et de la lettre des enseignements de Jésus, en suivant son exemple d'une manière conséquente, l'histoire des hommes eût été tout autre. Mais le penser spirituel fut temporairement obscurci par un sens matériel des choses, et le monde perdit ainsi de vue la vérité révélée par Jésus. Aujourd'hui ce monde est dans les spasmes de l'agitation et de l'inquiétude. Aux prises avec l'ignorance et la crainte, nations et individus semblent perplexes devant les problèmes économiques et sociaux qui demandent une solution; et de toutes parts on entend cet appel: Montrez-nous le chemin! Ce n'est pourtant pas le moment de céder à la panique ou au découragement. Dieu est toujours présent; et ceux qui écoutent Sa voix dans le calme et la confiance, se rendent compte de Sa protection et participent au pain vivant de la Vérité.

Le genre humain n'est pas abandonné; car la Science Chrétienne, le Consolateur promis, annonce la vérité de l'être que Jésus révéla et démontra; et nous avons ainsi l'assurance positive que le bien finira par triompher. L'univers de Dieu demeure intact; grâce à la Science Chrétienne, les hommes parviennent à comprendre que cet univers parfait est le seul univers; et ceux qui peuvent faire silence assez longtemps pour entendre la voix de la Vérité, seront toujours guidés, selon la promesse exprimée par Esaïe: "Quand vous irez à droite, ou quand vous irez à gauche, vos oreilles entendront derrière vous la voix qui dira: C'est ici le chemin, suivez-le!"

La nécessité du silence chrétien n'a jamais été plus grande, car il permet de discerner la nature mentale des problèmes; et le genre humain peut alors saisir l'univers de l'Entendement, où rien ne "se livre à l'abomination et au mensonge." Cet univers de l'Entendement se révèle dans le calme du penser spirituel; nous y sentons la présence du Principe démontrable, qui est à la hauteur de toutes les circonstances; et nous apprécions de plus en plus l'énoncé de Mrs. Eddy dans *Retrospection and Introspection* (p. 93): "Pour élever la pensée humaine et communiquer la Vérité divine, le meilleur type spirituel de la méthode du Christ est le pouvoir stable, le calme et la force; et lorsque nous nous assimilons cet idéal spirituel, il devient le modèle de l'action humaine."

Ceux qui savent écouter entendent les anges gardiens qui disent: Tout est bien! Eux-mêmes alors se hâtent de répondre: Oui, tout est bien; Dieu règne.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications de la Science Chrétienne en français écrire à La Société de Publications de la Science Chrétienne (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

Criticism Is a Magic Mirror

A critic has the right to condemn any work, critical or other, which is bad of its kind. He has not the right to say that only his own kind of criticism is good. There are as many ways of writing about books as of writing about flowers. The poet reveals to us a different flower from the flower of the botanist. Wordsworth's "small celandine" is not seen through the same eyes as the plant of which the botanist tells us: "The lesser celandine is a species of Ranunculus (R. Ficarus), a small low-growing herb with smooth heart-shaped leaves and bright yellow flowers about an inch across, borne each on a stout stalk springing from a leaf-axil." . . .

It is possible, indeed, that Wordsworth did not know that his "host of golden daffodils" belonged to the natural order Amaryllidaceæ. This, however, would be to quarrel about words. Wordsworth and the man of science alike give an honest report of the flowers they have seen, and for my part I find Wordsworth's report the more interesting. It is much the same with books as with flowers. The scientific critic shakes his head over the imaginative treatment of books. His ideal critic would write about books in the spirit of a Linnæus rather than of a Wordsworth. This, I think, is to take a narrow view of criticism. Criticism is an art which has developed in a score of different directions, and it is best to use the word in a sense that includes them all. Criticism — good criticism, at least—is almost any sort of good writing about books by a man or woman of taste.

Criticism, says the dictionary, is the art of judging. As a matter of fact, criticism is something more than that. The good critic does a great deal more than deliver judgments on books and authors. He may at times play the part of the defending counsel rather than that of the judge. There are occasions on which he makes no attempt to hide the warmth of his feelings. He cannot announce a masterpiece as though a summary of pros and cons expressed what it meant to him. That is why I like to think of a critic as a portrait-painter rather than a judge. The portrait-painter reveals the character of his subject. He does not label or analyse it so much as set before us a synthesis of all the most interesting things he has seen, felt and thought in observing it. The judgment is always there, but it may be implicit rather than explicit. The author sits to the critic for his portrait. Even the book may be said—if we may put a slight constraint on language—to sit to the critic for its portrait. In criticism the character sketch of the book or author is as important as any technical analysis. Criticism is a magic mirror, in which a work of art is reflected with a new emphasis and in new relations. The critic must bathe his subject in the light of his own mind—his taste, his enthusiasm, his moral ideas, his knowledge. Hence criticism is an extremely personal thing.—ROBERT LYND, in "Books and Authors."

"Shisaku in Snow"

(By Hiroshige)

The stealthy snow,
Pretending not to fall,
Has fallen slow—
Light, floating, slow—
And now has covered all,
Changing each shape;
The pine trees wear a crown
That bows them down,
Under the heavy sky
The shore rocks mounded lie
Cape beyond loaded cape,
The whole world's white,
The whole world's covered deep,
Smothered in sleep
And buried quite.
Only when the snow slips
Sidling into the cup
Of the wakeful thirsty sea,
The sea, with wet, salt lips,
Swallows it up. . .

—H. F. M. PRESCOTT, in the *London Observer*.

Christian Silence

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE combination of the words "Christian" and "silence" is not met with frequently. Yet the thinker may do well to consider whether there might not be a deeper significance in the union of these words than appears on the surface. Silence, in one sense of the word, is defined as absence of sound or noise; absolute or general stillness. May not Christian silence, then, be regarded as absence of mortal thinking, or the quiet confidence wherein material sense testimony is effectually silenced in listening for and hearing the guiding voice of Truth?

In Mrs. Eddy's Communion Address, January, 1896, these words may be found (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 124): "It is well that Christian Science has taken expressive silence wherein to muse His praise, to kiss the feet of Jesus, adore the white Christ, and stretch out our arms to God." This "expressive silence" is mental quietude wherein prayer is developed—meditation on the unseen spiritual realities. This solitude, so Christlike in its nature, yet so far removed from the generally accepted sense of silence, may truly be called Christian silence, and its practice holds within itself blessings for the individual who engages in it.

In the Scriptural record of the life of Jesus we find him on many occasions practicing this expressive Christian silence. Over and over again we discover the Master under increasingly trying circumstances quietly silencing the claims of mortal mind in its persistent effort to be recognized as something real. When, nearing the climax of his earthly career, he stood before Pilate, who claimed the power to crucify or to release him, "he answered him to never a word; insomuch that the governor marvelled greatly." Consciously innocent of having transgressed God's law, the great Teacher remained silent. Here, indeed, was an outstanding instance of Christian silence; here, one who realized the deep import of the words, "Be still, and know that I am God."

As the student becomes better acquainted with the life of the Master, he learns that the essence of Christianity is found not alone in the words of Jesus, but in his deeds and in the example of his life. His words announced the truth of being, which his works proved and his character exemplified. Jesus clearly set forth humanity's duty toward God and man, and he demonstrated this in his own matchless character.

Had mankind truly imbibed the spirit and the letter of Jesus' teaching, and consistently followed his example, human history would have been very different. But a material sense of things temporarily obscured spiritual thinking, with the result that the world lost sight of the truth Jesus revealed. Today the world finds itself convulsed in turmoil and unrest. Nations and individuals, in the grip of ignorance and fear, appear perplexed as to the proper solution of economic and social problems; and on every side comes the plea, Show us the way. Yet this is not a time for panic or depression. God is ever present; and there are those who are quietly and confidently listening to His voice, are aware of His protecting care, and are partaking of the living bread of Truth.

Mankind is not without guidance; for Christian Science, the promised Comforter, is announcing the truth of being which Jesus revealed and demonstrated; and there is thus positive assurance of the ultimate triumph of good. God's perfect universe, which through Christian Science is coming to be understood as the only universe, remains intact; and to those who can "be still" long enough to hear it the voice of Truth is still directing, even as promised in the words of Isaiah, "Thine ears shall hear a word behind thee, saying, This is the way, walk ye in it, when ye turn to the right hand, and when ye turn to the left."

Never was there a greater need for Christian silence, for thereby the mental nature of problems may be discerned and mankind lay hold of the universe of Mind, in which there is nothing that "worketh abomination, or maketh a lie." In this universe of Mind which discloses itself in the quietness of spiritual thinking, we become aware of demonstrable Principle, which is equal to every emergency; and we appreciate more and more Mrs. Eddy's statement in "Retrospection and Introspection" (p. 93): "The best spiritual type of Christly method for uplifting human thought and imparting divine Truth, is stationary power, stillness, and strength; and when this spiritual ideal is made our own, it becomes the model for human action."

Good listeners are hearing the guardian angels calling. It is well! and are hastening to reply, Aye, it is well; God reigns!

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

The Checked Trousers

Papa took his son by the hand and the two set off together for the Bois.

At that time, the hoop represented Paul's sole outdoor game, the only one he was permitted. First he owned a hoop with bells, the kind you pushed with a fork-like attachment. . . . But afterwards he had a real hoop and a stick to drive it with—a free and fanciful hoop that went careering off at its own will and flopped down when you least expected. On the avenue where the rows of parents kept their sons and daughters jealously from all contact with other children, Paul could play with his hoop. He could run. Run, with no one to hold him by the hand, guide his hoop, punish it when it dodged aside, or stop it suddenly in full flight by thrusting the stick and an arm into the circle.

One morning, Paul was playing with his hoop on the avenue du Bois. He had set it rolling with all his strength and he dashed after it madly, blind to all else but the chase. All at once, he saw it bump into a pair of long legs, a pair of checked trousers ending in patent-leather shoes and white spats. In his rush, Paul followed the hoop and the two of them tumbled together in a heap against the checked trousers. Some one laughed overhead and two long arms lifted Paul to his feet, while a second voice uttered profuse apologies. It was Paul's father, his tall hat in his hand.

"I assure you, it was nothing, nothing at all," said the checked trousers.

"Believe me, Monsieur le President, I—"

"Of course, of course. Here is one little boy, at least, who plays enthusiastically. It is fun playing with a hoop, isn't it, my little friend?"

As Paul did not open his lips, his father answered for him. The two gentlemen parted with much saluting of tall hats. Paul's father led his son away by the hand.

"Do you know, mon cheri, who it was that you jostled?"

"The checked trousers?"

"The president of the Republic—Félix Faure."

Paul was impressed. Did it mean that they would take him off to prison? Papa reassured him. Then Paul discovered that he was dreadfully disappointed. The president of the Republic—Paul had always imagined him with a broad red ribbon diagonally across his shirt-front, as he appeared in the illustrated Sunday supplement of the Petit Journal. Paul had seen nothing but spats and checked trousers. The uniform of what papa was accustomed to call scornfully an "old beau." So that was the Republic's president!—From "The French Boy," by PAUL VAILLANT-COUTURIER. Translated by IDA TREAT.

Book Stall

Chromatic lines
And rhythmic rows,
Haphazard gathered,
Blind-bargain goes.
The jolly tones
Accent the gray
And dusty volumes
Sometimes may,
In their parchment-old
Bespattered pages,
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Live down the ages.

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EDUCATIONAL

Camp Adventure That Qualifies One To Be a 'Brave'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A SUNNY hillside in New Hampshire; scrambles of wild raspberry vines, sweet fern, and bayberry; stretch of ripening grasses studded with glowing hawkweed; down beyond a fringe of trees a glimpse of highway running north and south; beyond the highway a blue, blue lake; and beyond the lake a wooded hill reminiscent of some gigantic animal basking in the sun. Over all these a cloud-flecked summer sky.

The grassy stretches on the hillside are scored with footpaths which lead to trim little cabins stationed at random intervals and occupied by a summer population of boys. There are small boys, middle-sized boys, and big boys, and their cabins are grouped to give each boy a sense of being properly located among his peers.

There are visitors at camp this morning, and as they stand upon the hillside and chat with the camp director they observe the sun-browned skin and sparkling eyes of the half-naked lads as they pass and re-pass on their way to the lake for a swim, to the workshop to make bows and arrows or toy sailboats, or to the bulletin board to look for the latest camp news.

The visitors are impressed with the thought that it is satisfyingly good for these boys to live the camp life for eight weeks of a year, to work and play together in a spirit of intimate comradeship, and to broaden their views by these contacts.

The camp director has long been convinced that all this is very good for the boys; and then another side of camp life is revealed.

There comes along the old wagon track a rather small chap who is more fully clothed. Instead of the sleeveless jersey, he wears a short-sleeved blouse. Across his body is a strap which supports a small canteen, and in his hand he carries a parcel not bigger than half a loaf of bread. As he comes nearer the director speaks to him.

"All ready for the adventure?"

The boy replies with a smile and a lift of his shoulder, as if to say that he wonders what and where it will be. Then he steps along as one who goes because he has determined to, but gladly would he linger.

The Candidate

We learn that he is a candidate for membership in the Indian tribe which forms the background for character training at this camp. To qualify for membership he must go to a designated spot on the hill above the camp and spend the day there alone. The parcel in his hand and the water in his canteen are his food supply for the day. In his pocket he carries a paper setting forth certain questions to which he must find answers, and certain directions to be followed. Some of these directions require him to bring back specimens which he has learned in nature lore, some of the questions can be answered only by close observation of plant and animal life on the location, and some only by meditation. These last are intended to turn the boy's thoughts toward spiritual values.

Having heard this explanation, the visitors turn kindled eyes to follow the little figure as it moves steadily toward the roadway up the hill. What thoughts, they wonder, are companions to the boy as he approaches a day of solitude on the hillside? Has he had such an experience before? Will the world seem vast and lonely and his mother far away? Will this, perhaps, open the way to many happy hours of communion with field and wood which might never have been suggested without this experience.

Through the events and occupations of that day the visitors found their thoughts returning often to the small hermit, wondering what he was doing at this moment, or at that. Would the day seem long or short to him? Would he be waiting and watching for the smoke signal that was to call him back at sunset, or would he be so absorbed with his study and meditation that he would forget all else until darkness should remind him to return for the council fire where his initiation into the tribe would take place?

Around the Council Fire

The Council Fire! A level area very nearly encircled by majestic pines, and thickly carpeted for years and years by their needles. In the center a tall pyramid of logs awaiting the torch, and round about it in a wide circle the tribe members standing with arms uplifted singing an invocation to the great Spirit. Shadows of the evening neutralizing all colors; a hush of expectancy over all, as the song ceases and the "braves" sit down.

The fire is lighted by a spark produced by the friction of two sticks, and not a word is spoken while the kindlings blaze up and the pyramid takes fire and lifts a banner of flame to light the encircling faces. All eyes follow the leaping flame and there they see another beauty, where myriad sparks fly high above the treetops. The sparks are ruddy gold, the sky is peacock blue in a frame of billowy green.

Presently the big chief is speaking to those seeking membership in the tribe.

"Each one of you has this day been subject to an ordeal which has qualified you for membership in our tribe. We wish to hear what your hours of solitude have taught you."

One by one they speak the thoughts that they have chosen from the experiences of the day. One has decided to be more kind toward other boys. One wants to be more unselfish, another more quick to render service where it is needed, another to be clean in mind and body. Then comes the little friend whom we saw setting forth earlier in the day. He stands before the chief and speaks the truth at whatever cost to his pride.

"During my day in the woods I had much time to think, and I thought a great deal about courage, and how I need more of it. I shall try hereafter to have more courage."

Well spoken, little friend! You will find that courage is a priceless asset in the business of living. If at 11 your day of solitude and meditation has taught you this, your ordeal has been worth much to you.

Not only is it advantageous for the lads to work and play together, but also it is good for them to draw apart to think things over in solitude, to listen to the voice that speaks when all else is still.

Courtesy of (Left to Right) Camps T-Ledge, Robin Hood, Newfound, Kohahna, Sangamon, Phidelah Rice, and Leelanau to The Christian Science Monitor

JUST A PEEK INTO THE SUMMER CAMP'S CURRICULUM AND ITS CLASSROOMS

The Parent

First-Hand Experience Encouraged
Westfield, N. J.

Dear Friends:

I enjoy reading the Parent Column so much I would like to share a very interesting experience my son and I worked out when he was about 9 years old. He began to ask questions as to how our grocer, butcher, etc., made their money when they had to buy their goods first. After trying to explain to him wholesale buying and retail selling, the thought came to me that practical experience would be the best, so we had a talk along that line.

He obtained a clean, empty crate (having been told that thoughtful preparation was necessary), and used this for his "store." He then took $1 of his own money and purchased nonperishable goods. By buying the soap at six for 25 cents and the powder and canned goods at three for 25 cents, it was perfectly fair for him to charge me 5 cents and 10 cents, respectively, when I bought them singly, which I was very often glad to do, as we live quite a walk from town.

Our near neighbors learned of his enterprise, and it was amusing to have the telephone ring and someone ask whether Kenneth had so and so in his store, as they were out of it, and could not conveniently go to town.

He would watch for sales, always carried the best brands, and before long was carrying packages of sugar, boxed wax paper and many other articles which are constantly being used in every household. He bought a 5-cent blank book and kept a strict account of all transactions. He learned what articles were most in demand and of course put in the largest supply of those.

He is now a sophomore in college but always remembers that early experience as pleasant and beneficial.

(Mrs.) E. H.

* * *

On Being an Aunt

New Westminster, B. C., Can.

Dear Editor:

Returning from a year spent in another country the writer found herself aunt to two nephews aged two and three years. There was no evading the fact; the only course was to accept the situation and become the best aunt possible. As a beginning it was resolved to erase the word "don't" from her vocabulary presenting instead the constructive side of matters, and to see that every promise she made was promptly and willingly fulfilled. These expressions of helpfulness and honesty the children delighted to reflect. The general attitude that children are small but intelligent beings who naturally wish to do everything as best they can was established and maintained.

Stories make a great appeal to the young child and the person unaccustomed to telling simple tales will be well rewarded to cultivate his latent ability. Many hours which otherwise would have been devoted to personal pursuits were given up to telling stories or reading from suitable children's books. The originals of these were always selected as in the rewritten accounts much of the flavor seemed lost and occasionally when difficult words came up I stopped to explain. The children often found or drew pictures, too, and wanted a story to suit. This was an exercise in ingenuity indeed! Seeing my growing accomplishment an older person was prompted to exclaim, "Well, I must say, if they brought you a picture of two straight lines crossing each other I believe you'd find a story to fit!" Certainly. They might be railroad tracks where two engines meet and hold an interesting conversation; they might be paths in the forest made by two animals looking for dinner, or a river with branches flowing in directly opposite. There are an endless number of things two straight lines may mean if one uses imagination! The result of this was that at eight the elder child was reading small books for himself and the younger, then seven, was very much interested in pictures and sculpture, always wanting to know what man painted this picture? what country did he live in? or what a certain group of statuary represented. Many incidents could be told showing how these stories when very young opened a larger world to the small listeners.

Later I purchased a set of twenty volumes especially recommended for children and this was kept in a separate bookcase in the sitting room with the understanding it was for their use, and the few suggestions about caring for them properly were carried out happily with only an occasional reminder. Afterward a bookcase, inexpensive but having good lines, was bought as a birthday present and placed in their room at home. The further gift of a book now and then created an interest in their own small library and fostered the love and care of books. They soon found the children's room at the public library and were taking out books on cards of their own.

One of the pleasantest results of accepting the opportunities the position of aunt afforded was in observing other relatives becoming eager to contribute something of value. Grandfather, a game warden, took them with him sometimes on trips into the woods; a great uncle annually invited them for two summer weeks on a farm; grandmother presented them with a large framed picture which they had always liked to be hung in their room; another aunt took them for picnics to the seashore and their father found time to show them through several city factories, a newspaper plant and a flying field besides taking them to a junction point just beyond the city where carloads of western horses was being unloaded. Returning from this last trip they were fortunate enough to come on a small Indian encampment where the squaws were making splint baskets!

The relative outside the immediate family group enjoys some special privileges and advantages that parents in the stress of household routine and family duties cannot always grasp. Let us be alert, then, to discover our opportunities and be of use. It is significant to learn that a group of educators investigating the causes of genius found that the majority of these gifted persons had, in childhood, a relative or some friendly adult who took an interest in them and encouraged their pursuits. One's own pleasure and this thought of benefit to the child amply repay the tact and time expended and the overcoming of initial adult inertia and reluctance.

(Mrs.) G. G. C.

Why Re-Educate Five-Year-Old Child?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IV

SINCE education, as all parents brought up according to modern ideas know, begins with the first interests of the infant, it is inevitable that the two processes of education and reëducation should interlock, be often indistinguishable, and should continue more or less through the whole of life. Whenever the environment is modified a readjustment, that is a reëducation, is necessary. But this process becomes progressively more difficult. In so far, therefore, as the environment of youth and adult life have constant elements, it is well to educate for them from the start.

Among the things which every individual must learn is both to mix with his fellows and to be able to withdraw spiritually from the crowd to plumb his own resources. How do the first five years—the most plastic of human life—prepare for this necessity? If the child is one of a large family with space enough around him not to be overwhelmed, he will probably do rather well. But more often the available space and the size of the family are inversely related.

While there are probably more and more homes in which honest parents must freely admit that conditions are far from ideal, yet the "natural" atmosphere of the home may seem a more normal one to them than the artificially created environment of nursery school. At the same time, as soon as they send their children to a regular school, they accept the necessity of removing them from the "natural" atmosphere for a part of every day. Since modern educational theory no longer regards the school as a place for purely intellectual training but rather as an environment in which the growing individual can develop his full potentialities, why should this process not begin at the earliest stage at which the child is fit to mingle in a group? Moreover, in a well-conducted nursery school the environment is not "artificial," it is merely beneficially controlled.

What are some of the respects in which the 5 or 6-year-old child frequently needs reëducation? He may be extraordinarily shy, or at least timid, when removed from the shelter of home or mother. For a long time school may be the source of unhappiness to the attending child and to the watching parent. The youngster does not know how to mix with the group, and he has his first consciousness of being "different." True, the 2-year-nursery-school child is also keenly aware of the separation from mother, but the absence of too much routine, the wealth of play material, the special concern of the teachers for the difficulties of each child, above all the plasticity of the human material, soften the period of transitional adjustment. On the other hand, the child may appear not timid, but aggressive. He is accustomed to being the center of the stage, and he wishes to call attention to himself by asserting his rights over other children. By the age of 5, such habits may be outstandingly well established. But in the loosely organized activities of nursery school, modification of such habits becomes rapidly essential. The young child is extremely receptive to the public opinion of his contemporaries. Far more effective than adult discipline and less provocative of antagonism is the active or tacit disapproval of his playmates. He must recognize the rights of others if he is to have his share of the desired play material.

Finally, a child growing up too long in a restricted environment, or even one who has been a member of an ill-assorted group, may encounter great difficulties in concentrating upon his proper pursuits when he is exposed to the stimulus of other children of his own age. He is flighty and distractable. The child of nursery school age, however, plays essentially by himself and is not yet ready for organized activities. It is natural for him to focus attention on his individual interests in the presence of others similarly engaged. Thus the power of detached attentiveness becomes a habit before it involves an effort, and in surroundings where, owing to the control of the environment, activity does not degenerate into hubbub. In later life this capacity for steady attention to the work in hand, regardless of noises and activity around him, may be invaluable. It may be said that all these things can be learned later in life. They can be learned, they are learned, but when so much of life is learning, why not reduce reëducation to a minimum?

AGNES GOLDMAN SANBORN,
A Parent, Frances Stern Nursery School and Kindergarten.

[This is the last of four short articles on the Nursery School. They have appeared on Tuesdays.]

Schools for Practical Living

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Birmingham, Eng.

"THE aim of the Selective Central Schools is to prepare their pupils for the practical job of living, and to fit them to take a worthy place in the commercial and industrial world." Thus Miss H. M. Dovey, president of the National Association of Teachers in Central Schools, summarizes the object of these schools.

Miss Dovey stresses the fact that the central schools are not mere pale imitations of the secondary schools. Just as secondary schools had gained their position, so now the central schools were impressing themselves on the attention of the outside world. During the past year there have been definite signs that they are receiving fuller recognition by educationists, parents and employers as schools providing education of a distinct character.

The first central schools in England were established by the London Council in 1910. Their chief objective was the preparation of boys and girls for immediate employment on leaving school. At the same time it was understood that there should be no attempt to hinder pupils, who might wish to do so, from going on to a place of higher education, or entering a trade school or the technical or commercial department of a polytechnic.

Most Satisfactory

After 17 years' experience of the work of the central schools the elementary education subcommittee of the London County Council Education Committee gave it as their opinion that the central schools of London formed one of the most satisfactory and best conducted departments of the London educational system. They were an essential and valuable type of school.

Several other English towns soon followed London's example in establishing these schools. The annual cost of educating a central school pupil is much less than the cost of educating a child in a secondary school. The classes in the central schools are larger, the holidays are shorter and the teachers are not paid at the same rates as secondary school teachers.

The pupils enter both central and secondary schools at about the age of 11, and entrance is obtained to both types of school by an admission examination.

It is usual for boys and girls to be educated separately in the central schools, some of which have their work planned with an industrial bias and others with a commercial bias. There is a third type in which three separate courses of work—technical, commercial and general—are followed in the upper classes.

For the first two years the curriculum in the central school is almost the same as that in the secondary school. It is in the third year that the differentiation begins.

At the end of the second year the type of central school in which three courses are followed begins to take stock of its school personnel and not only tries to ascertain the views of the pupils (and their parents) as to their future occupation, but also considers what special qualities the individual pupil may have disclosed during his first two years in the school.

More of Commercial Kind

In London the central schools with a commercial bias far outnumber those whose bias is industrial. In the former, bookkeeping, shorthand and typewriting are taught to the older children, who are often able to enter offices and make use of these subjects directly they leave school. In the schools with an industrial bias these office subjects are not taken and even French is sometimes omitted from the curriculum. Such subjects as woodwork, metal work, natural science and practical mathematics are taught in the boys' schools, and in the girls' schools additional time is given in the third and fourth years to art and various domestic subjects, as well as needlework and embroidery.

It is found that a great many of the boys and girls who have passed through the central schools continue their education—by evening classes or other means—after leaving those schools.

At an educational conference at Oxford last year the Director of Education for Ealing said that the central school could teach its subjects with a definite relation to the practical facts of life. It escaped under the most favorable conditions the academic atmosphere of the secondary school. It could give a good grounding in general subjects, with this bias toward the practical facts of life, to a relatively large number of children at a relatively low cost, and in the present state of the finance of the country that was a very pertinent factor.

And, as Miss Dovey reminded her audience at the recent annual conference of the association held in Birmingham, employers are asking for boys and girls from the central schools.

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WOMEN'S ENTERPRISES AND ACTIVITIES

Research for the Screen

By BRUCE BUTTLES
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
Culver City, Calif.

"IS Mrs. Bucknall in?" you ask. "Why, yes, I believe she is," answers a busy little secretary. "Won't you step inside, sir?"

So one ventures down an aisle between mounds of clippings and stacks of books and foreign magazines to find at the end of the room, Mrs. Nathalie Bucknall, manager of the research department of the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer motion picture studios.

One is fully prepared before going to see her. A friend in another office has disclosed the fact that she speaks only five foreign languages and understands and reads 12; that she has been educated as an engineer and an architect; that she emerged from the World War with the 1914 War Medal, the Gold Medal of St. Anne for nursing, the Gold Medal of St. George for bravery, and the Order of the British Empire for special services to His Majesty's forces. And so the visitor is not surprised to find a quiet, businesslike woman so interested in her work that one cannot but share her enthusiasm.

Accuracy for the Sake of Illusion

Mrs. Bucknall's chief mission in the business world appears to be that of making motion pictures seem as real as possible. To that end, she carefully supervises the staging of the half-a-hundred or so major productions released by her company each year, making sure that the plaids of the Scotch golfers agree with what a Scotch golfer would wear; that Carletto, the Italian fruit vendor, has the proper mustache, that the dining service in the Berlin hotel set is correct, and so forth. The list is interminable.

Her department is admitted to be one of the best of its kind in Hollywood. Sixty screen writers call upon her for information to be used in devising scenarios, and there is an average of 18 productions working constantly, which must be supervised.

All information is grist that comes to its mill and the "meal" that comes out is carefully indexed and classified as clippings, manuscripts, photographs. The principal source of information that adds to the growing catalog, however, is a supply of 70 periodicals, among them the most authentic and informative periodicals in the world. The department head's knowledge of languages here serves her in good stead. She reads the magazines personally, and marks them for her assistants to clip and file.

In 1930, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer sent her to Europe to gather a research library. She went again in 1931, this time to places which might merit duplication as "scenes."

Picking up some papers from her desk, she asked: "See how good your knowledge is. Can you answer these questions? 'Do French florists have electric refrigeration? Was the Mona Lisa painted on wood? What is the proper size of a bouillon cup to be used in Milano's best social circles?'

Is it necessary to explain that the writer failed completely? What would you answer, for that matter? Nevertheless, these are the sorts of questions that must be answered in motion picture research.

Internationalism Sets Standards

If you have been attending motion pictures for years, and talking pictures during later ones, you will readily understand the need of such technical efforts. Until six years ago, there were no separate research departments connected with studios. Theater patrons sometimes complained of, say, a telephone pole in the background of a scene supposed to be laid in Biblical times and ridiculed the producers for their neglect of fact. Further, since the distribution of motion pictures is worldwide, patrons in other lands grew to resent American productions which inaccurately portrayed the customs and habits of the people depicted. And so realism was born into motion pictures to hold, over dramatic action, a power that it rarely enjoys on the modern stage.

This growing tendency toward realism, openly characteristic of motion pictures oday, exacts of every detail of motion-picture work the necessity of conforming to certain conventions of reality. To determine what the conventions are, how far they may be ignored and how they may be complied with—that is the function of a studio research department.

"I believe that there is a new freedom for drama in this urge for accuracy," Mrs. Bucknall told her interviewer, "a freedom in the midst of surroundings that do not detract from or disturb the plot. Almost any observer is disturbed by inappropriate settings, even though he may not be certain just what detail is inaccurate. Accurate settings, however, aid the action by increasing its power of illusion."

Aside from its technical value, the research department also serves as an important connection between Hollywood and the world "outside." The motion picture world, after all, is a very small and confined one. It knows much of its own doings, little enough of others. For, whereas the world sees much of Hollywood from long looking and listening, Hollwood knows less of the world than it wants to. And so it reaches out by the research method to see what other people are doing and then reflects as entertainment the facts it has discovered.

The Christian Science Monitor
Nathalie Bucknall, of the Research Department of the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Studios in Culver City, Calif.

City and Farm Club Interests

WOMEN'S ORGANIZATIONS

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A THOUGHTFUL tourist and a cheerful hostess is a combination that is helping to bridge the division which at one time seemed to separate urban and rural women. "Rural and Urban Coöperation" is a high-sounding name, but actually it means nothing more than the friendly discussions of problems and exchange of ideas, and possibly products, which takes place at roadside markets and on the porches of "tourist homes" all over the country during the summer months.

Not long ago a city club woman stopped at a wayside market where a farm woman had on display jellies, preserves and vegetables canned in glass. An animated conversation ensued in which such words as "cold pack," "jelly test," and "pectin content" were heard. The city woman had at one time been an expert in food preservation and owned such devices as hydrometers, thermometers and other aids used in different processes. She perceived that her farm friend was an intelligent woman who was doing a splendid piece of work with very few conveniences and she offered to get these articles of equipment out of storage and give them to her to make her work easier and her working hours shorter. In return the farm woman offered to make some special jellies for the city table. Rural and urban coöperation of the finest type!

Exchange of Ideas

Last summer a group of club women from a large town were touring through the farming section of their state. They stopped for a night at an attractive farm home and as they sat on the spacious porch in the evening they learned that their hostess was a member of a small club which had been organized for the purpose of beautifying and in other ways improving the little community where it was located. Program ideas were exchanged with promises of printed material to be sent from the larger club, while the member of the small club made valuable suggestions as to planting and caring for perennials and annuals on community grounds, and promised to send to the women in the large town seeds and plants when they should be available from the gardens already under cultivation, as a result of the organized effort of members of a rural club. More rural and urban coöperation!

There has never been a more opportune time to study the processes of production and transportation, supply and demand, than the present, and one of the greatest factors in such a study is club life as it is organized today.

Mrs. Clarence Decatur of Grinnell, Iowa, writing in the Iowa Club Woman, says, "Farm women do not want to be 'patronizing' nor do they want to be 'patronized,' but they do want to create a sustaining interest that will be great enough to penetrate both rural and urban activities.

Farm Bureau at Work

"The Farm Bureau, with many women in its membership, has a well planned organization structure, through which economic and educational features are working and we feel that we need the coöperation and understanding of the town and city women, so that we may be able to further develop the cultural as well as the economic standards of our rural homes for, after all, we are not here to make a living but to make a life."

Four problems of rural life which can be solved with the loving cooperation of urban and rural women working through their clubs and social contacts will be outlined in a subsequent article in this column.

From Food Factory to Consumer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
New York

DOES the housewife make her selection of foodstuffs because the methods of aggressive salesmanship have convinced her of their excellence? Is she sure that they must be good because they are widely advertised, or does she want to feel that practical tests under homelike conditions have been made and justify the claims? Through years of practical experience as director of the consumer service department of the General Foods Company, one of the largest food concerns in the world, Miss Margaret Sawyer has become assured that only the merit of the product can guarantee substantial and continued sales. To establish the fact of excellence, tests must be made by experts under good technical conditions and distributed in practical form to housewives.

Miss Sawyer and a staff of able young women assistants are continually working on ways and means by which the 80 or more products which are handled by her company can become attractive, economical and useful to the housewife. The young women as well as Miss Sawyer hold degrees in home economics.

"The day is past when a name is all that is necessary to sell a food product," said Miss Sawyer. "The name must represent dependable quality and service to the housewife. The product must be supplemented by accurate and adequate information about how and where to use it.

"When our consumer service department was first established in 1924, it was called the educational department. At that time, there were only cereal products to think about, products finished in the factory and involving little or no preparation by the housewife. Food selection rather than food preparation was the chief concern.

"The company with which I am connected recognized the need of teaching people the importance of choosing right foods, and the educational department set out to accomplish this by working through certain groups carrying on food-education work. It won their coöperation by offering material that they could use in their teaching programs, material so sound and so attractive that it overcame resistance and developed its own demand. Today not only educational material, but also quantities of product literature and samples are distributed through the 15,000 workers in home economics and the 30,000 grade teachers with whom the department has contact.

New Techniques

"But when the ingredient-products came into the picture, many different types of work had to be developed. The program was enlarged so as to include food preparation. And the housewife became as important a consumer to reach as the teacher. Our products now comprise many ingredient-products, such as flour, baking powder, chocolate and cocoa. The consumer of an ingredient-product judges it not as it comes from the package but as it tastes and acts when, in finished form, it appears on the dinner table. If the product isn't used accurately, it will be a disappointment to the housewife and sales gained by national advertising may be lost."

"We are continually developing new techniques," went on Miss Sawyer, "and devising new methods of preparing cakes and ice creams, so as to help the housewife to get a better texture in her foods. For instance, not long ago 2000 cakes were made by hand to determine the exact proportion of baking powder and flour which would make the best cake. Then, too, we buy from housewives recipes which are carefully tested. We also publish cook books for institutions, and make up special recipes for the baking trade."

"After a recipe is developed in our kitchen, the resulting dish is passed on by 15 people, all of whom must approve it as to texture, color, flavor and economy before the recipe is adopted and distributed.

"Food manufacturers are realizing that their work on products can neither begin nor end at the factory. Much must be done before manufacturing begins, if products are to be kept in line with food trends and changing demands. And much must be done to service products, if they are to be used successfully, easily and often. We find that along with our food products must go a host of intriguing suggestions to increase their use, precise information about measurement of ingredients, about their proper combination and handling, and about temperatures, equipment and standards. This information should be set forth so clearly and so frequently that it controls the action of the woman in the kitchen.

Types of Housekeeper

"The needs of various types of consumer must be known; the one who buys and cooks for a family of 10 in Nevada and the one in a New York City kitchenette who caters to the eat-and-run habits of only two or three people. Old needs, new needs, unrecognized needs, all must be explored, so that the products for sale may be offered as concrete solutions of consumer wants.

"In carrying on its work, the department tries to place itself in the position of the individual using our products. Are they conveniently packaged? Are they packed in the most desirable size? Do recipe books provide for all parts of the country, for all seasons, all important groups of users? Do they rule out every possible chance of failure? Do products and recipes take into account the cooking facilities which will be used? Are they taking advantage of new inventions in equipment? Are they allowing for new social trends and also for old prejudices?"

Paths to the Consumer

To build up a body of information about each product, four experimental kitchens are maintained, the consumer kitchen, the institutional kitchen, the research kitchen and the radio kitchen. Here new recipes are developed daily, and old recipes re-tested in the constant endeavor to eliminate possible errors and pitfalls. The department this year has undertaken to service the consumer in a specially interesting way by means of the radio. It directs a cooking school of the air, a morning program relying on news from our kitchens. These programs offer answers to management problems in housekeeping, presenting possibilities for easier, better and more interesting meals.

"Another means of give-and-take between the department and the consumer is given by correspondence. Thousands of letters are forwarded to us each year, asking every imaginable question. All these letters are answered personally, either by giving the requested information or by clarifying the problem, or by suggesting other sources of information."

TERESE ROSE NAGEL

Beekeeping a Source of Profit

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BEEKEEPING can be developed into a home industry that will bring a good financial reward. For the novice, the best time of the year to begin is the spring, as soon as the fruit trees are in blossom. At this season the new colonies are assured of an unlimited supply of nectar for food and honeymaking. The owner can study the subject gradually as he starts his industry and learn what to do as time goes on, thus keeping a step ahead of his problem, and preparing himself to avoid mistakes which might result in financial losses.

The number of colonies with which to start should be determined and all the necessary equipment on hand before the bees arrive. Then when they are received they can be promptly and expertly established.

Type of Hive

Some states prescribe certain requirements in respect to the types of hives used, and it is important to investigate this ruling in the state in which one lives. The type of hive generally used consists of a plain wooden box holding frames hung from a rabbet at the top and not touching the sides, top or bottom. A hive of this kind is made to hold a minimum of eight frames and frequently contains 10. The important points are high-grade materials and parts accurately made. All hives used should be of the same style and size.

Besides the hives (which include the hive stand, brood chamber, super frames, inner covers and top), it will be necessary to have a bee smoker, hat and veil, hive tool, bee escape, bee brush and feeders.

The Italian bees are an important and popular race in the United States. They are thrifty, ambitious workers, and good honey gatherers. Caucasian bees are frequently kept by amateurs, and are reported as being good honey gatherers. Carniolan bees are liked because of their gentle natures, although they swarm excessively unless kept in very roomy hives.

The majority of honey-producing plants are wild, and the beekeeper must make the best of the particular locality in which he lives and manage the apiary so as to get the maximum amount of available nectar. If there is ground to spare, nectar-producing plants may be cultivated profitably. Excellent honey plants are sweet clovers, alfalfa and buckwheat.

Swarm Management

The individual beekeeper is generally interested in operating chiefly for honey production and not for bee breeding. The aim is to stimulate brood rearing; to prepare bees for honey gathering; to retard breeding when this is not desirable; to prevent swarming—because one strong colony is far more valuable than several small colonies.

Swarming is encouraged by overheated and crowded brood chambers. The experienced beekeeper avoids overheating in the hives by giving thorough ventilation and shade in extremely hot weather. Also additional room in the hive is an important point, and this is provided by adding more hive bodies and frames.

All hives should be opened at frequent intervals during the honey-gathering season to determine the extent of honey surplus; whether the queen is laying well; and to make other observations. The keeper will discover, through experience and study, the essential attention which each individual colony requires.

Only thoroughly ripened honey should be taken from the hives. A perfectly ripe product is usually determined, when all the cells are sealed. An improvement in flavor, however, may take place if the honey is allowed to age in the hive before its removal.

A good windbreak and some packing about the colonies enable the bees to maintain their cluster temperature with the minimum expenditure of labor and vitality. This, in turn, results in the bees using fewer stores, and encourages more rapid brood rearing in the spring. Many successful beekeepers build a wall of packing cases at the rear and ends of the hives, leaving the fronts exposed, and insulating them with straw, leaves and sawdust. The faces of the hives should stand in the opposite direction from prevailing winds. The bee entrances must not be closed as this would exclude the air. Wire screens fastened over the entrance will guard against possible rodent intrusion.

Journals, Books, Et Ceteras

It is profitable to receive at least one journal devoted to the subject of beekeeping. And helpful books should be available at the local library. There are several manufacturers of bee supplies in the country who can furnish almost anything desired by the beekeeper.

By writing to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., names of reliable dealers may be secured. Likewise the names of officers of beekeepers' associations in various parts of the country. These associations are organized to aid the members in purchasing supplies and in selling the crops. The annual conventions are held in different parts of the country and copies of the proceedings are sent to the members.

2 Points of View

CHILDREN delight in drinking Monarch Cocoa because it has such a fine rich, delicious chocolate flavor.

Parents approve Monarch Cocoa because it is a superior quality at a moderate price.

Its richness and purity make Monarch the ideal Cocoa for all cooking, baking and dessert purposes.

Monarch Super-Quality Foods are sold and guaranteed by more than 50,000 Independent Grocers.

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HARPER METHOD

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Visit any one of the 500 famous Harper Method Salons in the United States, Canada and Europe for expert aid and advice on the best care of hair and complexion. (See your local telephone book for nearest Salon.) Ask at Salons or leading department stores for Harper Method Preparations for home use.

Generous Sample Offer

Send only 10c for a generous bottle of Miss Harper's new Liquid Shampoo, which leaves your hair soft, silky and sparkling with life. She will also answer free any beauty questions you may ask about your hair or complexion, and will send you directory of Harper Method Salons. Martha Matilda Harper, Inc., Suite 1833-N, 1133 E. Main Street, Rochester, New York.

A Household Necessity

Not an ordinary flour sifter, but a *sifting* machine. Highest quality—built to last for years. One hand operation—quickly—easily. Permits constant stirring while sifting. Double screen—one operation sifts contents twice. Avoids scattering flour. Eliminates lumpy baking. Approved by Good Housekeeping Institute, Modern Priscilla Proving Plant and other Bureaus. Used and endorsed by foremost food authorities, home economic experts and demonstrators. Highly polished finish. Also furnished with handles in Green, Red, Yellow or Blue. Money-back guarantee. At dealer's or postpaid for **$1.00**

MEETS-A-NEED MFG. COMPANY
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"BRIDAL" Coverlet.....
.....A Charming Spread to Grace the Early American BEDROOM

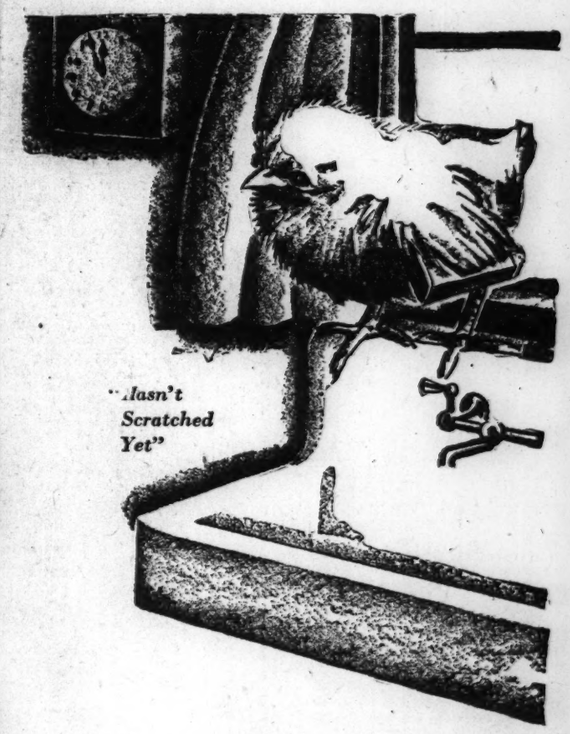
Reminiscent of the quilting parties of grandmother's day, Bridal Coverlet shows stars for happiness and tulips for grace and charm. The background recalls the fine painstaking hand-sewing of early days.

Bridal Coverlet has a real history. It was designed from a century old quilt made for a bride-to-be by friends at Harper's Ferry, West Virginia. Each circular motif of the original contained the name and a sentiment of the guest who made it—a pretty ceremony for a modern "shower". Bridal Coverlet makes a delightful wedding gift.

The unusual beauty, the historical association and very evident quality of Bridal Coverlet will appeal to every woman of good taste. Wide selection of colors that will not change in sun or laundering. Reversible, of course.

Other noted MONUMENT MILLS spread and coverlet creations in the "BRIDAL" quality range include MONUMENT MOUNTAIN PINE, ROYALE, SENECA, SWASTIKA, FEATHER PLUME, EVERGREEN, THISTLEDOWN, HEARTSEASE, DAPPLEDAWN and ORENOQUE. *At the* BETTER STORES

Since 1849
Monument Mills
HOUSATONIC — MASSACHUSETTS
BED SPREADS ••• COVERLETS



IT'S HIGH TIME

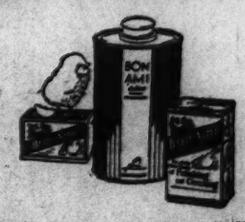
It's high time more housewives found out how easy it is to keep white sinks really white . . . . without marring the lustrous surface by using coarse, gritty cleansers.

For there is one cleanser that never scratches—Bon Ami. But what it does to dirt, stains and dull spots! Off they go—on comes glow and gloss! And Bon Ami never leaves gritty sediment behind—never clogs or corrodes the pipes—never reddens or roughens your hands.

You can get snowy-white Bon Ami (the ideal cleanser for bathtubs, too) in any of the three handy packages shown below. It's nice to use—and makes things smell clean. On sale at all grocery stores.

BON AMI

Powder, Cake and the Deluxe Package for Bathrooms



THE BON AMI CO., 17 Battery Place, New York, N. Y.

DAVID MARTIN BEATS CRAWLEY

T. A. Torrance, British Walker Cup Player, Advances in Tourney

MUIRFIELD, Scotland, May 24 (AP)—A dull breeze was blowing this morning as the second day's play of the British amateur golf championship got under way. Today's play was expected to reveal the strength of the United States challenge in the outcome of the matches of the two Martins, Leonard J. of Rye, N. Y., who eliminated the present holder of the crown, Eric Martin-Smith of Royal St. George's, in yesterday's play and David Martin, California champion, who was prevented by darkness from playing his first-round yesterday.

Dave Martin today defeated Leonard G. Crawley, English close champion in 1931, 1 up in the first round.

Martin won after a tedious, painstaking match which required more than twice the usual time to play. The Englishman frequently was in bunkers and his fine approaching and putting went for naught as he wasted stroke after stroke in the yawning traps.

Martin had to sink a seven-yard putt to beat Crawley on the last hole, however, as the Englishman lay much nearer to the pin with his approach shot.

Joshua Crane, the Boston veteran, was upset in another first-round match, postponed from yesterday because of darkness, by S. Forsyth of Edinburgh, 2 up.

Martin's victory was the fifth American triumph in the first round and Crane's defeat made a like number of defeats for the invading delegation.

Charles F. Sweeney, Oxford student and captain of the university golf team, defeated E. B. Tipping 4 and 3 to join his five fellow Americans in the second round. He was the last of the 11 Americans entered to play.

M. Crowley, a little known Irish golfer from Portmarnock, defeated Leonard J. Martin in the second round, 2 up.

Douglas Grant, a former California champion, also was eliminated in the second round by Edward R. Tipple, the well-known tournament player from Kent, 2 and 1, reducing the United States contingent to 4.

Andrew Jamieson Jr., conqueror yesterday of Paul Azbill and the man who defeated Bobby Jones in the 1926 British amateur over this same course, continued his triumphant way, defeating William Sutton, former English native and Irish champion, 5 and 3, in the second round.

In other matches Robert Harris defeated J. T. Campbell 4 and 3; Raymond H. Oppenheimer defeated Dr. John D. McCormack, Irish champion in 1923, 1924 and 1927, 1 up and T. A. Torrance, Walker Cup player, defeated G. T. Chiene, 4 and 3.

Elizabeth Ryan And Brugnon Win

AUTEUIL, France, May 24 (AP)—Miss Elizabeth M. Ryan, the American woman player living in London, and her French partner, Jacques B. Brugnon, today advanced to the third round of mixed doubles in the French tennis championships, defeating the Anglo-French pair of John S. Oliff and Mme. Bella Pons. Miss Ryan and the French Davis Cup player won 6—2, 6—1.

The American player is also entered in the women's doubles with Mrs. Frederick S. Moody Jr., the United States champion, as her partner. They won their way to the quarterfinals of that classification of play yesterday.

Senorita Elvia de Alvarez and Mlle. Sigart defeated Rosie Berthet and Mrs. J. Dallas Corbierré, 6—4, 6—2 to enter the quarterfinals of women's doubles. They are expected to meet Mrs. Moody and Miss Ryan in the semifinals.

Mrs. Moody and Sidney B. Wood Jr. made their first appearance in mixed doubles today and defeated Frau Dros Canters and Franz Matejka, 9—11, 6—3, 6—0.

The French audience saw Mrs. Moody unnerved for the first time as she and Wood made a shaky start against the Dutch- Austrian combination. Wood was wild and Mrs. Moody could not get her service working, losing it three times in the long first set.

They got their strokes working in the second, however, and were going at full speed in the last as the attack of Matejka, Austrian Davis Cup player, and his Dutch partner failed.

Mrs. L. A. Godfree, the former Kitty McKane, and Miss Freda James, both of England, defeated the French combination of Mlle. Doris Metaxa and Mme. Jung Henrotin, 6—3, 4—6, 7—5 to enter the quarterfinals of women's' doubles.

Frau Canters returned to the courts in the women's doubles with Fräulein Rolin Couquerque to defeat Margaret Scriven, one of the younger English stars, and Celia Hewit, 7—5, 6—4.

Muriel Thomas and Ida Adamoff defeated Hilda Krahwinkel and Anna Peitz of Germany, 6—0, 6—3, in another second-round match.

The victories sent the two doubles combinations into the quarterfinals.

The Englishmen, Fred J. Perry and J. S. Oliff, defeated M. Siba and R. Krasny of Czechoslovakia, 6—4, 6—2, 6—2 in the third round of men's doubles and Mrs. Godfree and G. P. (Pat) Hughes won from Suzanne Barbier and Jean Grandgulliot, 6—4, 4—6, 6—3, in a second round mixed doubles contest.

Mrs. Moody, making her first appearance on a French court in two years, showed the gallery in Roland Garros Stadium yesterday that she has lost none of her court wizardry as she paired with Miss Ryan to defeat Violette and Jacqueline Gallay, two French sisters, without the loss of a game, 6—0, 6—0, in the second round. They had a first-round bye.

Jean Borotra and his French partner, Mlle. Josane Sigart, won two matches in the mixed play to advance to the quarterfinals.

Twenty-two matches were played yesterday, largely women's doubles and mixed doubles.

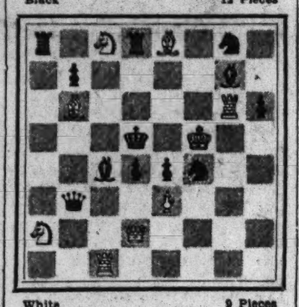
CHESS

by Frederick B. Chevalier

PROBLEM NO. 1411

By Cecil K. Collins, Shreveport, La.

Black 13 Pieces



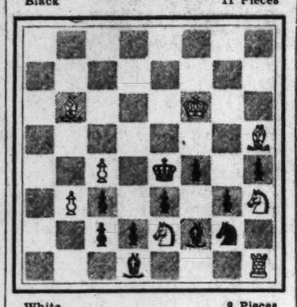
White 9 Pieces

White to play and mate in two

PROBLEM NO. 1412

By Ruth Lindsay, London

Black 11 Pieces



White 8 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1409. B-B6

No. 1410. 1. Q-Kt2 P-Q4 or K-Kt3
2. Q-Kt7
1. —— K-B5
2. Q-Q2

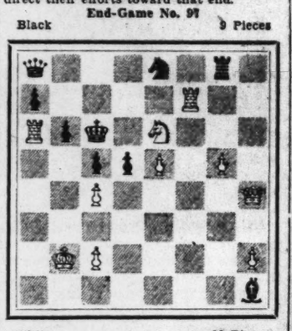
End-Game No. 96. 1 Kt-K4, B-B5; 2 Kt-B6, B-K4; 3 Kt-Q7, B-Q3; 4 K-R3 B-B5; 5 Kt-B8, B-B8ch; 6 K-Kt3, B-Kt4; 7 Kt-Kt6, B-B3; 8 K-R3 and wins.

END-GAMES

The following composition, by J. O'Hearn, member of the Independent Chess Team of Boston, is perfectly sound as a three-move problem, but since the forces are nearly equal and the position is such as might have come about in actual play it is published as an end-game. For the reason that the solving of problems would be more of an aid to the improvement of their game if they resembled more actual game positions instead of being so artificial and unnatural-looking as most problems are, we believe that chess players in general would be appreciative if composers would occasionally direct their efforts toward that end.

End-Game No. 97

Black 9 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

NOTES

THE "PALAIS ROYAL," PARIS

The famous Palais Royal Chess Club, formed by players who in years gone by used to play regularly at the Café de la Regence, which they deserted in 1918, has moved to new quarters in the Restaurant Vefour, situated under the galleries in the northwest corner of the famous old Palais Royal gardens.

It is doubtful if any other chess club in the world meets in more historic surroundings. To open the door of the Café Vefour is to step back more than a century into the past. Built in 1760, it was the meeting place of many of the hotheads of the French Revolution, and many a violent scene has been witnessed within its walls. The interior is brightly decorated, the ceiling in true Louis XVI style, resembling a painted plate, and the walls in Empire, displaying Roman and Greek figures, cornucopias, fruit and flowers and the products of the field. Mirrors on all sides and a mosaic flooring add a further bright touch.

Not only are the walls and ceiling old, but a number of the chess sets, according to M. Conti, president of the club, have seen more than 100 years of service.

Many famous players, including Alekhine, Tartakower, Znosko-Borovsky, Baratz, Ratner and Victor Kahn are to be seen almost daily in the club's new premises.

GAMES

We are pleased to publish one of the first games to be reported in the United States of a series of eight games constituting the first half of the match Euwe vs. Flohr. The first half of the match resulted in a tie. The second half will be played this summer at Carlsbad.

QUEEN'S GAMBIT DECLINED

S. Flohr White	Dr. Euwe Black	S. Flohr White	Dr. Euwe Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	24 Kt-R2	QR-K3
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	25 Kt-B3	P-B3 (i)
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	26 Kt-Q2	R-K
4 Kt-B3	P-K3	27 Kt-Kt3	QR-K2 (j)
5 B-Kt5	QKt-Q2	28 Kt-B5	Q-B
6 PxP (a)	KPxP	29 KR-QB	R-Q
7 P-K3	B-K2	30 Kt-Q3	Q-Kt
8 B-Q3	Castles	31 Kt-B4	Kt-K3 (k)
9 Q-B2	R-K	32 KtxKt	RxKt
10 Castles	Kt-B3	33 P-Kt5!	RPxP
11 Kt-K5	Kt-Kt5 (b)	34 PxP	PxP (l)
12 BxB	QxB	35 RxP	P-QKt3
13 KtxKt	BxKt	36 Q-Kt3	Q-Q3
14 R-K	QR-Q (c)	37 R-Kt	R-Q2 (m)
15 Kt-K2 (d)	R-Q3	38 RxP	QxR
16 Kt-Kt3	R-R3	39 QxQ	RxQ
17 B-B5 (e)	Q-Kt4	40 RxR	K-B2
18 BxB	QxB	41 K-R2	K-K2
19 P-KR3 (f)	Q-Q2	42 K-Kt3	R-R2
20 P-Kt4 (g)	Kt-K3	43 K-B4	P-Kt3
21 QR-Kt (h)	Kt-B2	44 P-Kt4	R-R7 (n)
22 P-QR4	P-R3	45 R-Kt7ch	K-K3
23 Kt-B	R-K2	46 K-B3	Resigns

(a) Flohr eliminates the Cambridge Springs defense.

(b) An interesting freeing move, which remarkably secures the initiative to Black for some time.

(c) Prevents P-K4.

(d) White apparently fears a king side attack and takes care of reinforcement in time.

(e) White wants to eliminate the eternal bishop sacrifice on the R3 square.

(f) And stops the attack completely. The first act is over. Now begins a second act of maneuvering and regrouping, in which Flohr is very strong.

(g) White announces queen side attack.

(h) The classical attack of a minority of movable pawns against a majority of unmovable ones.

(i) Prevents the Kt to go to K5.

(j) Kt-B5 was threatening.

(k) A deciding error. Exchange of knights permits the breaking through by Kt's P.

(l) Q-Q3 deserved consideration.

(m) If R-Kt7 then RxQP! Now the cloudburst!

(n) This loses immediately.

The following lively little game was played in New York:

FROM GAMBIT

Hago White	Koehler Black	Hago White	Koehler Black
1 P-KB4	P-K4 (a)	11 Q-Kt5	P-KR4
2 PxP	P-Q3	12 P-K5	P-B3
3 PxP	BxP	13 PxP?	PxP
4 Kt-KB3		14 Q-R4	Kt-B4
	Kt-KR3 (b)	15 Q-R3	Q-K2ch
5 P-Q4	Kt-Kt5	16 B-K2	Q-K6
6 Q-Q3	Kt-QB3	17 R-B1 (e)	
7 P-B3	Kt-K3		Kt-Kt6 (f)
8 QKt-Q2 (c)		18 PxKt	B-Q6
	B-KB4	19 Kt-KKt1	BxPoh
9 P-K4	B-Kt3	20 K-Q1	QxBch (g)
10 Q-Kt5ch (d)		21 KtxQ	Kt-K8
	P-QB3		Mate

(a) This gambit, certainly a sporting one, should lead to a level position.

(b) Said to be inferior to P-KK14.

(c) P-K4 is better, keeping Black's QB out.

(d) The Q expedition is not good. She gets into prison.

(e) Kt-B4, Q-B7ch; 18 K-Q, Castles Q.

(f) A cute "clearance" for the QB.

(g) Another clearance, for a Kt this time. Problemists call this a "Brede clearance."

TIGER NINE NOT UP TO STANDARD

Off Stride After Good Start —Four League Games Yet to Complete

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., May 24—Good hitting, more or less neutralized by errors, and a lack of relief pitching material of high class, chiefly accounts for the poor showing made so far by the baseball team of Princeton University, under the coaching of Harry Hooper. After a fine start of the season, in which the nine won two out of their first three eastern intercollegiate league games, a series of rainy days, causing postponements, threw the team out of its stride, and nothing has developed since that shows the game that the veteran material is surely capable of exhibiting.

There is plenty of time, however, for the team to redeem itself, and the tendency of Princeton teams to show their real capabilities when examinations are over, and the classic events of the Yale games come along, may change the aspect altogether.

So far, the largest burden of the box work has fallen on Capt. Frank K. Bowman Jr. '32, and though his work has been good, his support has not given him the chance to depend on anything excepting airtight, strikeout pitching, in which he is not the master of other stars of the college teams. E. Lansing Ray Jr. '32, is his most consistent relief man, but is also unable to do much with the support accorded him.

Wilson a Prospect

In the Harvard game, Franklin B. Wilson '33, made a good start, only to be forced out when the Cambridge collegians combined hits and errors to run up a long lead. This is his only real test, and it is possible that he may be of aid in the important games to come.

Of the other pitchers, a pair of sophomores, August F. Kammer Jr., and James W. Samuels, were of considerable aid as relief pitchers when Bowman and Ray had been used earlier, but only Kammer has been in use of late. Francis H. Glazebrook '33 frequently used last year, has not come forward with any effect this season, while W. J. Croul '33, also a good relief man in 1932, has been utilized only occasionally to end games. Another sophomore, Wilmer W. Gosnell, is also on the squad, but has yet to pitch.

Amos Eno '32 is a tower of strength as catcher, and seems likely to be the only player to hold down that position for the season. He is also good in his batting, and this tells heavily in his usefulness to the team. J. Stanley Purnell '33, the best all-round player on the team, is ready to go behind the bat on occasion, but is chiefly used in the outfield and as a pinch hitter, as he is also a strong batter.

Important Infield Shifts

Several important shifts in the infield came about through the graduation of the 1931 captain, Charles E. Muldaur, who was at second base last season. Gerald G. Morse '32, former first baseman, is now at second, with his relief man of 1931, Henry C. Borger Jr. '33, holding down the initial base.

At the beginning of the season, Raymond H. Knell '33 was placed at shortstop, with a sophomore Charles H. Craig, at third base. But both were hardly fitted to their positions, and when W. Carter Goodpasture '32, a former outfielder, reported, he was moved into shortstop, and Knell was shifted to third base. Craig is now a relief man, at either place.

Karl H. Larsen '34 is the second-string first baseman, and has had some experience already, as Borger was used as a relief outfielder in several games.

Lester W. Herzog '33 of the freshman team that went through the season undefeated two years ago, and was held in reserve last season because of the number of veteran outfielders, is now fixed at left field, with the other positions finding George H. Wegener '34, a freshman outfielder last year, holding right field most of the time, and Robert A. Bessire '32 at center. Borger, Goodpasture and Purnell are the fillers when one or both of the last pair are out of the main lineup, or a pinch hitter is needed.

S. M. U. and Texas Divide Honors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas—Southern Methodist University and the University of Texas divided honors at the annual Southwest Conference golf tournament which was held here recently. The team championship was captured by the Texas golfers, who turned in a total score of 309, 10 strokes better than Southern Methodist University. Walton O. Watts '33 of Southern Methodist defeated his team mate, Dennis Lavender '34, in the finals of the match play to win the Southwest individual title for the second straight year.

Three players, D. H. Gregg '32 of Texas, W. A. Barton '34 of Rice, and Watts tied for medalist honors in the qualifying rounds. Each shot a 75.

Team scoring of the tournament was Texas 309, Southern Methodist University 319, Rice Institute 322, Texas A. & M. College 329, and Texas Christian University 337. Baylor University entered only two men, while the University of Arkansas was not represented.

SOUTHWEST CONFERENCE GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—First Round

L. F. Becker Jr. '33, S. M. U., defeated Dick H. Gregg '32, Texas, 4 and 3.

J. F. Cole '32, Rice, defeated P. J. Keith '33, Texas A. & M., 1 up.

E. F. Dougherty '34, Texas, defeated J. H. Payne '34, Texas, 5 and 3.

W. O. Watts '33, S. M. U., defeated Jim Bailey '33, T. C. U., 3 and 2.

W. A. Barton '34, Rice, defeated F. C. Croom '33, Texas, 5 and 3.

J. W. Tinnin '33, Texas, defeated J. B. Heiner Jr., Texas A. & M., 8 and 6.

Dennis Lavender '34, S. M. U., defeated A. B. Weatherby '32, T. C. U., 8 and 6.

R. R. Albaugh '32, Rice, defeated W. A. Staton '32, Baylor, 3 and 2.

Second Round

L. F. Becker Jr. '33, S. M. U., defeated J. F. Cole '32, Rice, 3 and 2.

W. O. Watts '33, S. M. U., defeated E. F. Dougherty '34, Texas, 1 up.

J. W. Tinnin '33, Texas, defeated W. A. Barton '34, Rice, 7 and 5.

Dennis Lavender '34, S. M. U., defeated R. R. Albaugh '32, Rice, 5 and 3.

Semifinal Round

W. O. Watts '33, S. M. U., defeated L. F. Becker '33, S. M. U., 1 up.

Dennis Lavender '34, S. M. U., defeated J. W. Tinnin '33, Texas, 1 up.

Final Round

W. O. Watts '33, S. M. U., defeated Dennis Lavender '34, S. M. U., 3 and 1.

TWO WOMEN BETTER RECORD

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., May 24 (AP)—Two state champions, Mrs. Ben Pittaugh of Vicksburg, Miss., and Miss Lucile Robinson of the Golf and Country Club of Des Moines, Iowa, turned in scores three under women's par to set a course record and lead the field in qualifying play of the trans-Mississippi Women's Golf tournament here yesterday. Their scores of 77 over the championship course of the Hot Springs Golf and Country Club were one under the record set last year by Mrs. Stanley Alexander of Little Rock, the Arkansas state champion. Mrs. Pittaugh went out in 36 and returned in 41. Miss Robinson's out card was 37 and she returned in 40.

YALE ELECTS J. P. CROWLEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 24—Joseph P. Crowley '33 of Milwaukee, Wis., has been elected captain of the Yale varsity track and field team for next year. Crowley specializes in the 16-pound shotput and throwing the discus. His freshman year he won both of these events against the Harvard freshmen. Last year he won the same events for the varsity against Harvard and this year he finished second in the shotput and first in the discus against Harvard, making a new dual meet record in the latter event. He also played halfback on the Yale varsity football team during the past two years.

BY-PLAYS

A REAL HARVARD-YALE ATHLETIC DAY

THOSE persons who, in the fall of the year, seem to think that about all there is to college athletics is football, should consider what happened in an athletic way to Harvard and Yale over the past week-end. It is true that football may receive the bulk of the attention in its season and may receive more attention than should be the case; but it takes only a glance at the rest of the collegiate year to show how far from correct it is to believe that it is the "whole show." Last Saturday found Harvard and Yale competing against each other in no fewer than 17 different branches of athletics, and there were something like 600 athletes involved in all this competition. It is true that the number of spectators watching all 17 events was not anywhere near so great as will be watching the Harvard-Yale varsity football game in the Yale Bowl next November, nor did the receipts from all these contests come anywhere near paying the cost of staging them; yet they offered wholesome competition to over ten times as many athletes as have any chance of getting into a Harvard-Yale football game.

Athletics at the big colleges of the United States are certainly growing, and it is difficult to foretell just where they will reach their limit. Any Harvard or Yale follower who would have predicted, some 20 years ago, that a week-end would find so many teams and athletes competing against one another on a single day would have been laughed at. If the varsity and freshman teams met each other in the various sports, it was felt that the two colleges were filling out their athletic program, and yet those games, even though they may win more publicity and greater reward, today form only a very small part of the athletic competitions which are held each year by the two colleges. Let those who criticize football as too greatly overemphasized pause and consider the above facts, and then add the fact that football receipts have made all this possible from a financial point of view. If the Harvard and Yale athletic authorities continue, it will not be long before every athlete at Harvard will get a chance to meet every athlete at Yale.

* * *

MAY BE ANOTHER VARSITY SPORT IN THE MAKING

Harvard undergraduates have gone into horseshoe pitching, more popularly called "barnyard golf." Just now it is being confined to the various Harvard houses, with the initiative taken by P. S. Wilde Jr., head tutor at Winthrop House, and P. H. Futcher '32, chairman of the Winthrop House committee, and it is planned to meet the other houses in a championship tournament. Another year or two and there is no doubt the Harvard champions will be meeting the Yale champions.

* * *

SHOULD HELP STOP SUBSIDIZING OF ATHLETES

The announcement that the Commission on Institutions of Higher Learning of the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools has taken steps to outlaw the athletic scholarship is welcome news to those who have been trying to put intercollegiate sports on a purely amateur and scholastic basis. The scholarship has been one of the chief means of subsidizing college athletes, and while its abolishment will not entirely eradicate subsidization, it will help. If a fine athlete is a brilliant scholar and qualifies for a scholarship on his scholastic ability, all well and good; but too many star athletes of the past have been able to represent their respective colleges solely on their athletic ability, and it will be well when they are eliminated.

* * *

PRICES BETTER, BUT HOW ABOUT GETTING A TICKET?

Harvard, Yale and Princeton graduates are no doubt glad to know that the prices for the Harvard vs. Yale and Yale vs. Princeton varsity football games next fall will be $4 each instead of $5. Now all that is needed to make the lot of the graduate who wants to see one of those games complete is to let him know just how he can be sure of getting a good one at most any price.

Braves Take Lead Beating Dodgers

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Boston	21	11	.656
Chicago	22	12	.647
Cincinnati	21	17	.553
St. Louis	18	18	.471
New York	13	16	.448
Brooklyn	14	20	.412
Philadelphia	14	21	.400
Pittsburgh	12	18	.400

RESULTS MAY 23

Boston 5, Brooklyn 4 (10 innings).
New York 9, Philadelphia 7.
Other club not scheduled.

"Rabbit" Maranville, veteran infielder and hero of many a diamond battle, drove in Boston's winning run in the last of the tenth inning against Brooklyn yesterday and elevated the Braves to first place in the National League race. The score was 5 to 4. The Tribe lead over the Chicago Cubs, who did not play Monday, is only shown in the percentage column, however. The New York Giants opened their series with Philadelphia by scoring a 9-to-7 triumph. The remaining four National League clubs were not scheduled to play.

Worthington doubled in the tenth and Schulmerich accepted a base on balls. Shires flied to right field and Worthington took third after the catch. Then up came Maranville, and with the count three and two, he pushed the ball to right field, scoring Worthington with the winning run. Ben Cantwell did a fine bit of relief pitching for the Tribe and received credit for the victory. Fred Leach was also a big factor in Boston's triumph, for it was his pinch-hit double in the sixth with two on and two out that gave the Braves the lead. Waite Hoyt started for the Dodgers and might have won his game if Wright had not made an error in the sixth.

The Giants pounded three Philadelphia pitchers for 19 hits, Hughie Critz and Frank Hogan leading the attack with four safeties each. Freddy Lindstrom drove in three runs for McGraw with three hits. Bill Walker was New York's starting pitcher, but he left the game in the seventh for a pinch hitter. Luque took over the burden, but when the Phillies touched him for four hits in one inning, Hubbell was called in. Dick Bartell and Whitney each had three hits for the Phillies. The scores:

AT BOSTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	1	—	5	13	*2
Brooklyn	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	—	4	10	1

Batteries—Cunningham, Mangum, Cantwell and Hargrave; Hoyt, Thurston and Lopez. Winning pitcher—Cantwell. Losing pitcher—Thurston. Umpires—Reardon and Quigley. Time—2h. 22m.

AT PHILADELPHIA

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	2	1	1	1	0	0	3	0	1	—	9	19	4
Philadelphia	1	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	—	7	12	2

Batteries—Walker, Luque, Hubbell and Hogan, O'Farrell; Hansen, Grabowski, Benge and Davis. Winning pitcher—Walker. Losing pitcher—Hansen. Umpires—Rigler, Donnelly and Barr. Time—2h. 19m.

Baroness Levi And Miss Taubele Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTCLAIR, N. J., May 24—Baroness Giacomo Giorgio Levi, now a permanent resident of New York, and Miss Norma Taubele are now set to reach the finals in the opening tennis tournament for women in the New York district, the eastern clay court championship now under way at the Valley Road courts of the Montclair Athletic Club. Both came through to the third round yesterday in impressive style, the former Chicago player defeating Miss Elsie Shapiro, a young New Yorker, 6—1, 6—2, while the blond-haired girl from University Heights, a winner two years ago, disposed of Mrs. Edward Graham of Jersey City without the loss of a game.

What might have been a surprise of unusual proportions was averted. Mrs. Philip B. Hawk of Forest Hills, one of the seeded players, dropped the first set of her match with Miss Olga Kallos of Ridgefield, Conn., but the elder player came back effectively in the next two sets, to win at 2—6, 6—4, 6—1. The effort made it impossible for Mrs. Hawk to play her second-round match, and she is a round behind the field.

EASTERN CLAY COURT TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES—First Round

Miss Carolyn Roberts, New Rochelle, N. Y., defeated Mrs. Marie Lafforgue, New York, 6—1, 6—4.

Mrs. G. T. Vought, Montclair, won by default from Miss Ann Spaulding, Westfield.

Mrs. Philip B. Hawk, New York, defeated Miss Olga Kallos, Ridgefield, Conn., 2—6, 6—4, 6—1.

Mrs. H. H. Walsh, Forest Hills, won by default from Miss Martha Wright, Montclair.

Second Round

Mrs. D. St. C. Moorhead, Montclair, defeated Mrs. J. J. Scheiffelin, New York, 6—2, 6—2.

Miss Grace Surber, Jackson Heights, N. Y., defeated Miss Laura De Rham, New York, 6—1, 6—4.

Mrs. Ly Cremonin, New York, defeated Miss Barbara Christy, Montclair, 6—2, 6—2.

Mrs. Christian Muhl, New York, defeated Miss Ruth McCabe, New York, 6—0, 6—0.

Miss Elizabeth Johnson, Montclair, won by default from Miss Helen Ditson, New York.

Mrs. E. L. MacDonald, Montclair, defeated Miss Anne Freeman, New York, 6—4, 8—6.

Miss Helen Germaine, New York, won by default from Mrs. John Miller, Westfield, N. J.

Miss Josephine Merrick, Montclair, won by default from Miss Joyce Townsend, Montclair.

Miss Norma Taubele, New York, defeated Mrs. Edward Graham, Jersey City, 6—0, 6—0.

Miss Roberts defeated Mrs. Vought, 6—2, 6—0.

Baroness Levi, New York, defeated Miss Elsie Shapiro, New York, 6—1, 6—2.

Miss Helen McAuslan, Westfield, defeated Mrs. Bobbie Grundlach, New York, 6—1, 6—2.

Mrs. Tina Klempner, New York, defeated Miss Edith Betts, Tuxedo Park, N. Y., 6—3, 6—3.

Miss Florence Sheldon, Montclair, defeated Miss Helen Malles, Brooklyn, 6—3, 6—8, 6—2.

BACK TO DAYLIGHT GAMES

SAN FRANCISCO, May 24 (AP)—With many baseball leagues playing night games to attract patronage, two Pacific Coast League teams today return to daylight contests for a week in an effort to draw crowds. Owners of the San Francisco Seals and Missions said potential fans have been going nightly to dog races.

GEORGIA WOMEN'S GOLF DATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga., May 24—Dates for the Georgia women's state golf championship tournament this year have been set for the week of Oct. 10 at the Capital City Country Club course. The Atlanta city championship will also be played at the Capital City links sometime in September.

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PIPGRAS WINS FOR YANKEES

Senators Lose to Red Sox —Chicago, St. Louis Score

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	23	9	.719
Washington	22	13	.629
Philadelphia	16	15	.545
Detroit	17	15	.531
Cleveland	19	17	.528
St. Louis	18	18	.500
Chicago	12	21	.364
Boston	6	27	.182

RESULTS MAY 23
New York 6, Philadelphia 5.
Boston 6, Washington 2.
Chicago 4, Cleveland 0.
St. Louis 7, Detroit 6.

The New York Yankees opened a wider gap between themselves and the second-place Washington Senators in the American League race on Monday, defeating Connie Mack's Philadelphia Athletics, 6 to 5. Boston stopped the Senators at the Capital City, winning by 6 to 2. Chicago took the opening game of its series with Cleveland, 4 to 0. St. Louis nosed out Detroit, 7 to 6.

George Pipgras won his fifth straight victory for the Yankees, but not without a close call. He started off as if he would shut out the champions, but they rallied for three runs in the fifth and came within one of tying the score. Another run in the eighth and one in the ninth almost sent the game into overtime, but Charlie Ruffing was called in to replace Pipgras and the A's were retired with a runner on third. The Yanks made only six hits, but produced them in the pinches. Joe Sewell batted in three runs with a double and single. Lary also made three hits for the winners.

Bob Weiland, big left-hander, was too much for the Senators. He was touched for eight safeties, but pitched brilliant ball in the tight places. His team mates gave him good support in the field and drove out 15 hits. Al Van Camp, playing first base, led the Boston attack with four out of five. Smead Jolley hit his sixth home run of the season for the Sox. Bob Burke drew the pitching assignment for the Senators and was driven out in the second inning. Manush's homer and two singles were best for Washington.

Two singles, one in the second inning and another in the eighth, were all the Indians could get off the right-handed delivery of Milton Gaston. The White Sox veteran, despite rather poor support at times, was almost unhittable. Vosmik and Cissell made the two hits. Gaston himself drove in the first and winning run for Chicago in the fourth with a single, scoring Appling. Hodapp and Appling had two hits apiece for the winners.

Five runs in the seventh inning gave the Browns enough runs to beat the Tigers. Elon Hogsett, who started for the Tigers, was driven to the showers in that inning and Art Herring was called in to finish. Two home runs by Bill Rogell kept the Tigers in the running. Dale Alexander's pinch-hit single in the eighth inning accounted for two runs and put the Tigers within one of tying the score. Stewart, Gray and Kimsey divided the box duties for the Browns, Stewart getting the victory. The scores:

AT NEW YORK

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
New York	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	x	6	6	1
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	1	5	8	2

Batteries—Pipgras, Ruffing and Dickey; Mahaffey, Bowman, Krausse and Cochrane. Winning pitcher—Pipgras. Losing pitcher—Mahaffey. Umpires—Van Grafian, Guthrie and Geisel. Time—2h. 7m.

AT WASHINGTON

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	2	2	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	—	6	15	1
Washington	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	2	6	0

Batteries—Welland and Connolly; Burke, Marberry, Crowder and Berg, Maple. Losing pitcher—Burke. Umpires—Nallin and Ormsby. Time—2h. 11m.

AT CHICAGO

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Chicago	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	x	4	9	4
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2

Batteries—Gaston and Grube; Hildebrand, Connally, Pearson and Sewell. Losing pitcher—Hildebrand. Umpires—McGowan and Hildebrand. Time—1h. 46m.

AT DETROIT

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
St. Louis	0	1	0	1	0	5	0	0	—	7	12	0
Detroit	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	—	4	9	2

Batteries—Stewart, Gray, Kimsey and Ferrell; Hogsett, Herring and Hayworth. Winning pitcher—Stewart. Losing pitcher—Hogsett. Umpires—Moriarty and Dinneen. Time—2h. 2m.

PICK-UPS

BILL McKECHNIE'S Boston club is gradually acquiring that fighting attitude that characterized the 1914 to 8 National League pennant. The Braves are scrapping for every "break," sliding hard into every base and blocking opponents at each opportunity. Fans will follow this sort of team, as was shown last Sunday, when a new baseball attendance record was established for the city of Boston.

Dizzy Dean, young right-handed pitcher of the St. Louis Cardinals, recently was the main factor in a rather unusual play. Dean bunted, circled the bases for a run, yet received official credit for a two-base hit. It happened like this: Charlie Gelbert of the Cardinals was on second base in the game against the Giants with Dean at bat. The big pitcher, after one attempt had failed, put out his bat to bunt. The ball struck the bat rather sharply, and when Johnny Vergez, New York third baseman, came in fast on the play the ball went over his head and rolled into left field. Dean reached first and, rounding the bag, started for second. Koenecke fielded the ball in left field and then threw to first base, but no one was there. By that time Gelbert had scored and Dean was well on his way to third. Frank Hogan, Giants' catcher, who had run down to first to back up a possible play, ran into right field foul territory to chase Koenecke's wild throw. Finally he caught up with the ball and lined it toward home plate in an attempt to get Dean. But no one was covering home and, of course, the throw went wild. That sort of baseball doesn't sound like the Giants.

The World Championship pennant, recently presented to the Cardinals for their achievements in 1931, is a handsome flag, with a white background, a blue border and the lettering in red, "Cardinals, World Champions." There is also a red bird perched on a bat on the pennant.

Gene Ryf, outfielder who had a trial with the Boston Red Sox last season, has signed with the Houston club of the Texas League.

Buzz Arlett, big outfielder from the Pacific coast who played with the Phillies during 1931 and who is now the property of Baltimore, is staging a home run battle with George Puccinelli of the Rochester club. Puccinelli belongs to the Cardinals and is also an outfielder.

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State Nines Win Conference Games

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PULLMAN, Wash., May 24—Karl H. Norby '32 pitched State College of Washington to a 3-to-1 victory over University of Oregon yesterday. The visitors made only two hits, while the Cougars retained top position in the northern division baseball standing of the Pacific Coast Conference.

Washington State opened the scoring in the second inning when Mel Lee '32 singled and Philip J. Sarboe '34 scored him. Two more were added in the fourth on a pair of walks, a single and an error. Brian A. Mimnaugh '32, outfielder, made both Oregon hits. He pounded a two-bagger in the fourth and came home on an outfield fly. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Wash. State	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	x	—	3	7	1
Oregon	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	—	1	2	3

Batteries—Norby and McKay; Donin and Shaneman. Umpire—J. J. Altman. Time—1h. 58m.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Idaho, May 24—Oregon State College swamped University of Idaho in a slugging contest, 11 to 4, running up a total of eight runs in two rallies, one each in the fourth and eighth. Neil P. Spiers, Idaho sophomore pitcher, was taken out in the fourth, and Dan E. Lacy '33 finished the game. Faulty base running ruined Idaho chances in the fifth and sixth.

C. L. Geraghty '34, heavy-hitting fielder, smashed two three-baggers, accounting for three Idaho runs. Karl J. Jenson '33 drove in two Oregon scores with a three-base hit in the third, but was thrown out at the plate by H. P. Sather '34. J. R. Peterson '33 kept the Idaho hits scattered, and was in a dangerous position in the seventh only. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Oregon State	0	0	2	1	6	0	4	0	—	11	12	0
Idaho	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	—	4	12	3

Batteries—Peterson and Keema; Spiers, Lacy and Schuite. Umpire—Denny Walsh. Time—2h. 35m.

GEORGIA ELECTS SMITH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—Vernon S. (Catfish) Smith of Macon was elected captain of the University of Georgia baseball team following Coach Bill White's announcement of lettermen recently. The 13 lettermen, selected by Coach White on the basis of their play during the season recently closed, unanimously elected Smith. No captain was named for the 1933 season. Smith was also captain of the basketball team and led his team to a Southern Conference championship. No captain was selected by last year's baseball team at the close of the season and this year the matter was not taken up, so the Georgia Bulldogs went through the recent season without a field captain. The Georgia team, incidentally, finished second in the Dixie Collegiate League.

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AMERICAN LEAGUE DOUBLE-HEADERS

CHICAGO, May 24 (AP)—Inclement weather has been so frequent on the American League schedule that a revised list of double-headers to absorb 30 postponed games has been arranged. The revised double-header schedule:

May 26—Chicago at Detroit; 29—Cleveland at St. Louis, Philadelphia at Boston.

June 1—New York at Philadelphia; 2—Cleveland at Detroit, Washington at Boston; 4—New York at Philadelphia, Washington at Boston; 27—Boston at Philadelphia.

July 2—New York at Boston; 3—Chicago at St. Louis; 6—Chicago at Philadelphia, Detroit at New York; 9—Cleveland at Washington, Chicago at Philadelphia; 10—St. Louis at New York, Cleveland at Boston; 17—Chicago at New York, Cleveland at Boston; 18—Detroit at Washington, Chicago at New York; 19—St. Louis at Philadelphia; 24—Detroit at St. Louis.

Aug. 20—Cleveland at Washington; 21—Detroit at Boston.

Sept. 20—Chicago at Detroit.

THREE RUDDERS ON SPEEDBOAT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HAMPTON-ON-THAMES, Eng.—The fastest vessel ever launched. That is how the experts describe the new $40,000 speedboat which Kaye Don has taken to Lake Garda, Italy, for a fresh attack upon the world's water record, at present held by the United States. Miss England III, as she is named, took the water here, May 7, before a few privileged spectators. She is believed to be capable of traveling at the rate of 125 miles an hour—14 miles more than the existing record—she has twin propellers, and the steering gear operates three rudders, two at the stern and one at the bow.

SOCCER MATCH ENDS IN TIE

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, May 24 (AP)—Austria's soccer football team held Czechoslovakia to a 1-all tie Sunday before a crowd of 30,000, and virtually clinched the European Cup. Austria now leads Italy by one point in the standings and each has only one more game to play. Austria's final match, with Switzerland, is considered an almost certain victory, while Italy must face the star Czechoslovakia outfit.

TEXAS TO ENTER JACK TINNIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, May 24—Jack W. Tinnin of Paris, Texas, will represent University of Texas at the intercollegiate golf tournament in Hot Springs, W. Va., June 30 to July 2. Tinnin was No. 1 man on the Longhorn team which won the Southwest Conference team championship two weeks ago.

COLLEGE BASEBALL RESULTS

Colgate 4, St. Lawrence 3.
Oregon State 11, Idaho 1.
Springfield 14, Arnold 6.
Michigan State 3, Oregon 2.

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INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Newark	23	12	.657
Rochester	21	13	.618
Baltimore	21	14	.600
Buffalo	21	15	.583
Montreal	22	16	.579
Toronto	14	20	.412
Jersey City	11	25	.306
Reading	7	25	.219

RESULTS MAY 23
Baltimore 17, Newark 9.
Buffalo 4, Toronto 3.
Rochester 5, Montreal 4.
Other clubs not scheduled.

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chattanooga	26	12	.684
Memphis	26	13	.667
Birmingham	22	19	.537
Nashville	19	19	.500
Little Rock	17	21	.447
Atlanta	15	23	.395
New Orleans	16	25	.390
Knoxville	15	26	.366

RESULTS MAY 23
Nashville 6, Chattanooga 5.
Other clubs not scheduled.

INTERCOLLEGIATE POLO

NEW YORK, May 24 (AP)—The tenth intercollegiate polo championships will be contested at the Rye Turf and Polo Club, Rye, N. Y., June 11, 15 and 18, the United States Polo Association announced yesterday. Teams have been entered by Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Pennsylvania Military College and the United States Military Academy at West Point. West Point won the tournament last year, the first which had been played on handicap.

TIE FOR MEDAL AT CENTURY C. C.

PURCHASE, N. Y., May 24 (AP)—Mrs. Leo G. Federman of the Glen Oaks Golf and Country Club, Great Neck, L. I., and Miss Charlotte Glutting of the Baltusrol Golf Club, Short Hills, N. J., yesterday tied for the medal in the qualifying round of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association championship at the Century Country Club. Each shot an 84.

FLORIDA ELECTS PITMAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GAINESVILLE, Fla.—Robert G. Pitman Jr. '33 of Apopka was recently elected captain of the University of Florida baseball team for 1933. Pitman, who plays third base, batted .316 in 20 games this year.

New York City

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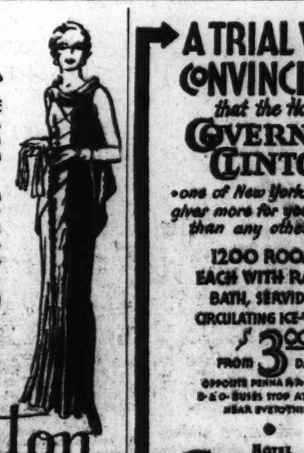

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ITALY GOES ONE, TWO, THREE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PALERMO, Italy—Nuvolari, the star Italian automobile speedster, has won the famous Targo-Florio race which sets all Italy agog with excitement each year. It was his second consecutive victory and the third in succession for an Alfa-Romeo car. Just previously he had carried off the Monaco Grand Prix. He averaged 79.397 kilometers per hour for 576 kilometers. His time, 7h. 15m. 50⅘s., was 3m. 39⅕s. faster than that of the second man to finish, Borzacchini, also in an Alfa-Romeo machine. To complete Italy's sequence of three place winners, Varzi arrived third (7h. 35m. 28⅘s.) in a Bugatti.

MISS BREWER WINS MEDAL ROUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANDOVER, Mass., May 24—Miss Martha Brewer of the Weston Golf Club went around the Andover Country Club course in 83 to win the medal round of the Women's Golf Association of Massachusetts championship which started here yesterday. Mrs. W. G. Dow of the Wellesley Country Club scored an 88 and Miss Dorothy Richards of Weston, an 87. Miss Brewer went out in 39 and returned with a 44.

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PRICES DRIFT LOWER WITHOUT INTERRUPTION

Little More Activity as Market Proceeds to Lower Ground

NEW YORK, May 24 (AP)—The stock market finally nosed out into the downward current again today, after drifting idly in an eddy of uncertainly for the last four sessions.

The decline was moderate, but selling was in substantially larger volume. The selling was again of a selective nature, converging principally upon some of the food shares and public utilities, while many of the industrials and rails held up well.

A reaction in the wheat market, and lack of encouraging news from Washington evidently kept buyers on the sidelines.

Stocks were heavy in the final dealings. Weakness was especially noticeable in food and utility issues.

National Dairy Products, Allied Chemical and American Telephone lost 2 points or more.

Union Pacific, Santa Fe, American Can, North American and Woolworth were down 1 to 1½.

Transactions approximated 900,000 shares.

Utilities Liquidated

Selling of the utilities presumably was a further reflection of the recent adverse statistics. Electric power production has been running about 13 per cent under last year at this time, a substantial recession, but moderate compared with that in steel production, freight car loadings, and some other important barometers. National Power & Light reported earnings for the 12 months ended March 31 of $1.65 a share, off 16 cents from the previous 12-month period.

The weekly freight car loadings report, showing a decrease of 16,010 cars from the previous week, was no less favorable than expected. The continued low level of freight traffic is still presenting a serious problem to the carriers, despite operating economies. Dow - Jones estimated that New York Central's April deficit after charges would amount to approximately $2,500,000.

Some shading of rates on commercial paper appeared, perhaps as a further reflection of the Federal Reserve's credit expansion program. Prime names are now quoted 2¾ to 3¼ per cent, off ¼ of 1 per cent, but banks state that borrowers of this character are all too few. The largest corporations, whose paper the banks would be glad to get, mostly have large cash balances in their treasuries.

Bond Market Quiet

The bond market dozed today and, with trading vitality at a low ebb, price changes generally were irregular and narrow.

The one firm spot in the list was occupied by the United States Government group. Most of the Treasurys and Libertys took part in an early spurt, but later reacted moderately. Fractional gains, however, were retained.

Interest of traders and investors was divided between the budget-balancing performance at Washington and the activities of the new committee of 12 prominent bankers and industrialists which is supposed to aid the Federal Reserve System in its credit expansion program. The committee will hold its next meeting tomorrow, at which definite plans for pushing the easy money campaign will be considered.

While some of the second-grade railway liens changed hands at small advances, other carrier bonds had a sagging tendency. Among the modest gainers were Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Chicago & North Western 4¾s, St. Paul 5s, Missouri Pacific 5s and Frisco 4½s. Declines were recorded by Santa Fe general 4s, Chesapeake & Ohio 4½s, Erie 5s and Pennsylvania general 4½s.

The oils continued their steady trend, gainers including Standard Oil of New York 4½s, Shell Union 5s and Texas Corporation 5s. The petroleum section is anxiously awaiting the outcome of the international conference now being held here. American & Foreign Power 5s, both American Telephone 5s and International Telephone 4½s eased.

British 5½s were in demand, reaching another new high for the year at 103¾. Colombian 6s firmed, as did Austrian 7s and French 7s. Japanese Government issues again exhibited weakness.

NEW YORK COTTON

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Co., Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg
July	5.79	5.79	5.65	5.67	—.15
October	6.06	6.09	5.89	5.91	—.15
December	6.21	6.22	6.03	6.04	—.16
January	6.28	6.39	6.11	6.12	—.15
March	6.45	6.45	6.26	6.27	—.15

Spots 5.75, down 20 points. Tone at close steady.

Chicago Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg
July	5.95	5.95	5.77	5.80	—.12
October	6.14	6.14	5.96	5.99	—.14
December	6.26	6.26	6.11	6.11	—.15
January	6.43	6.32	6.20	6.20	—.12
March	6.49	6.49	6.36	6.36	—.13

Tone at close barely steady.

New Orleans Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg
May	5.77b	5.77	5.58	5.61b	—.15
July	5.85	5.86	5.67	5.70	—.14
October	6.05	6.05	5.85	5.88	—.15
December	6.16	6.16	5.98	6.03	—.12
January	6.22b	6.22	6.14	6.09b	—.14
March	6.38b	6.39	6.21	6.24b	—.14

b—Bid. Tone at close steady.

Liverpool Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg
May	4.36	4.36	4.32		
July	4.37	4.32	4.27	4.30	+.05
October	4.39	4.35	4.29	4.32	+.05
December	4.33	4.35	4.33	4.35	+.05
January	4.35	4.40	4.35	4.38	+.05
March	4.42	4.47	4.42	4.44	+.04

Spots 4.60, up 9 points. Tone at close steady.

Wool Top Futures

	Open	Last	Chg.
September	$3.00b	54.00	
October	55.20a	54.00	
November	56.20a	54.00	
December	56.20a	54.50	
January	56.20a	54.80	+.30
February	56.20a	55.00	
March	56.50a	55.30	
April	57.50a		

Tone at close, quiet. b Bid. a Asked.

EUROPEAN COTTON MILLS QUIET

NEW YORK, May 24—The cotton mills of Europe are finding yarn and cloth business poor, according to the New York Cotton Exchange Service. Mill activity is being maintained at the present rate largely on the basis of orders booked earlier in the year.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last May 24	Last May 23
9¼	4		Abitibi pf	400	3½	3½	3½	3½
24	15	1½	Abraham & Str	100	14½	14½	14½	..
98	80	7	Abraham & S pf	10	80	80	80	..
5¾	2		Adams Express	1300	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3⅜
16½	6¾	1.80	Affiliated Prod	2300	5¾	4¾	5¾	5¾
62½	34½	4½†	Air Reduction	700	38¾	36¾	36¾	39¾
16⅝	8¼	.80	Alaska-Juneau s	3400	10¼	9¾	10	10
3¼	⅞		Alleghany Corp	400	⅞	⅞	⅞	1
7⅞	1½		Allegh pf ww xxx	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1½
87½	49	6‡	Allied Chem	9100	53½	51½	51¾	53¾
110	96½	7	Allied Chem pf	100	105	105	105	..
13⅝	5¾	.50	Allis Chalmers	100	6	6	6	6
18½	6¾		Am Bank Note	400	7½	6¾	6¾	..
15½	7	1.80	Am Brake S&F	300	7	7	7	7
90	49⅝	7	Am Brake S&F pf	10	49⅝	48¾	48¾	50
73½	35¾	5‡	Am Can	17100	37⅛	36	36¼	37⅝
120	100	7	Am Can pf	100	101	101	101	101
8¾	4⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	400	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	4½
40⅞	20¼	7	Am Car & F pf	10	20¼	20	20	20
9¼	2¾	..	Am & For Pow	900	2⅞	2½	2½	2⅝
38½	6⅝	..	Am & For Pw 7	100	6⅝	4¾	4¾	5½
77¾	3⅝	..	Am & For Pw 3pf	400	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	4
21⅝	½	2	Am Ice	400	15½	15½	15½	15¼
68	50	6	Am Ice pf	100	51	51	51	..
8½	3	..	Am International	1300	3⅜	3	3	3⅜
⅞	¼	..	Am La France	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	¼
9⅛	5	..	Am Locomotive	100	5	5	5	5½
44⅜	30¼	7	Am Loco pf	400	35	35	35	35
69⅜	21¼	..	Am Metal	1400	2½	2	2	..
33	23	3	Am News	10	22	22	22	22
167⅛	6	1	Am Power & L	31200	5½	4¾	4¾	5½
58	23	6	Am P&L 6% pf	1100	23	20	20¼	24
49¾	20	5	Am P&L pf A	200	20	14½	19	20
8½	4	..	Am Radiator	7100	4½	4	4	4¼
13	3⅜	..	Am Rolling Mill	2100	3½	3⅜	3⅜	4¼
29¼	14	3	Am Safety Razor	100	15½	15⅜	15½	..
25⅛	14	5	Am Shipbuilding	10	14	14	14	..
18⅝	7½	..	Am Smelt & Ref	1200	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	8¼
85	40	7	Am Smelt & R pf	100	40	40	40	..
8¾	4	..	Am Steel Fdries	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	..
36⅜	30½	2½†	Am Stores	100	30¾	30¾	30¾	31
39½	15	2	Am Sugar Ref	400	16⅞	16	16	..
88½	56	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	56	56	56	58
137⅜	93	9	Am Tel & Tel	16100	96¼	94¼	94¾	96¼
70	16	..	Am Type F pf	10	16	16	16	..
34½	7	3	Am Wat W&E	3100	14½	12½	12½	15
31	13	3	Am WW&E ct	200	15	13	13	15
5⅜	2	..	Am Woolen	200	2	1⅞	22	..
30⅛	15½	..	Am Woolen pf	100	22	21¼	21¼	23
5	2½	..	Am Writ Pap pf	100	2½	2½	2½	..
3⅜	1½	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	600	1½	1½	1½	1¾
23	14	..	Am Zinc L&S pf	100	14	14	14	..
12⅜	4½	..	Anaconda Cop	1200	4¾	4½	4½	4½
9	3½	..	Anaconda Wire	100	3½	3½	3½	..
17½	5¼	2.40	Anchor Cap	400	8¼	8	8	8½
74	40	6½	Anchor Cap pf	100	40	40	40	..
12	7½	1	Archer Daniels	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
44	24¼	7	Armour Del pf	100	25½	25	25	25¼
2	⅞	..	Armour Ill A	400	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1⅛	½	..	Armour Ill B	500	½	½	½	½
8¼	3	..	Asso Dry Goods	400	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
34¼	27	6	Asso Dry G 1pf	100	27	27	27	28
94	27⅝	4	Atchison T&SF	3100	29½	27½	27½	29½
86	45⅛	5	Atchison pf	100	45½	45½	45½	47
41½	10	..	Atl Coast Line	400	10½	10¼	10⅜	10½
12⅞	8⅜	1	Atl Refining	2200	11½	11¼	11¼	11¾
151⅜	28¾	4‡	Auburn Auto	7300	34	31⅞	32	33⅛
¾	½	..	Austin Nichols	200	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
3½	2⅛	..	Aviation Corp Del	100	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
			—B—					
8½	3¼	..	Baldwin Loco	400	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	..
21⅜	5⅛	..	Balt & Ohio	1400	5⅜	5¼	5¼	8⅜
41½	7	..	Balt & Ohio pf	300	7¼	7	7	..
5⅞	4	..	Barnsdall A	400	4¼	4	4¼	4½
43½	7	4	Beatrice Cream	400	17⅜	17½	17⅝	17⅝
44⅝	36½	3	Beech-Nut Pack	100	36½	36½	36½	..
4⅝	2⅜	..	Belding Hem	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
102⅜	59	4.81	Belg Nat Rys ppf	100	59¾	59¾	59¾	..
18¾	5½	.60	Bendix Aviation	3100	5½	5	5	5½
24⅜	7⅞	..	Best & Co	1400	7⅝	6¾	6¾	7¾
24⅜	12	..	Bethlehem Steel	1100	13	12	12¼	13
74	31½	7	Beth Steel pf	100	31½	31½	31½	32
51¼	41	5‡	Bon Ami A	200	41	41	41	..
12⅝	4	1	Borg Warner	400	4½	4¼	4¼	4½
1⅛	¼	..	Botany Mills A pf	100	1	¾	1	¼
11¾	4¼	1	Briggs Mfg	100	4½	4¼	4¼	4¾
50¼	33½	4	Brooklyn Man T	6100	33¾	31	31½	33⅝
8⅛	4	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	400	4⅜	4¼	4¼	..
14	4⅞	..	Budd Mfg pf	10	6	6	6	..
4½	2¼	2	Budd Wheel	100	1⅝	1½	1½	..
13	6¾	.80	Burroughs Add	1200	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
65	17	7	Bush Term deb	10	23	22	23	22
85	26¾	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	50	40	35	40	..
4⅜	2	..	Butterick	100	2	2	2	..
19	7½	..	Byers	100	8	7¾	7¾	8½
			—C—					
11⅞	5¼	..	Calif Packing	300	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
2	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	400	2½	2	2	2½
13½	6¾	1.20	Canada Dry	400	7	7	7	7½
20⅜	8⅞	1¼	Canadian Pacific	5000	9¼	8¼	8¾	10
20	14⅜	1.60	Cannon Mills	100	14⅝	14⅜	14⅝	..
6⅜	2¼	..	Capital Admin	100	3½	3½	3⅝	..
43⅜	17⅛	..	Case Thresh	7100	20¾	19	19¼	30⅝
75	30	7	Case Thresh pf	10	33½	32	33	33
15	5½	1	Caterpillar Trac	400	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	5¾
5	2	..	Celanese Corp	100	2	2	2	..
15	5½	..	Cerro de Pasco	2200	6⅛	5½	5½	6¼
15½	8	..	Certain-Teed pf	100	8	8	8	..
7	¼	..	Checker Cab Mfg	100	3	3	3	..
70⅝	6½	2	Chesapeake Corp	100	8	2¼	7¼	8½
31½	12¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	4200	14⅜	13⅝	13½	14¾
15½	7¾	2.80	Chi Mil & St P pf	1100	8½	7¾	7¾	8½
12⅜	2¾	..	Chi & N'western	400	3	2⅝	3	3¾
31	7	..	Chi & N'west pf	100	7	7	7	..
16⅜	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	300	2	2	2	2
24½	3½	..	Chi RI&P 6%	200	3½	3½	3½	..
15⅛	6	1	Chrysler	4800	6⅛	6	6	6
28½	15	3.80	City Ice & Fuel	200	15½	15	15½	15
68	55	6½	City Ice & F pf	10	59½	59½	59½	60½
22	10	2	Cluett Peabody	300	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	..
96	95	7	Cluett Pbdy pf	50	95	95	95	..
31½	13½	2½	Colgate-Palm-P	1100	14¾	14¼	14¾	14¾
10⅞	4	..	Collins & Aikman	5600	4¼	4	4	..
80	66½	7	Collins & A pf	100	66½	66½	66½	66½
11	9	..	Colonial Bea Oil	200	10	10	10	..
12⅜	4¼	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	400	4½	4¼	4½	4⅝
16⅛	6½	1	Columbia Gas	1300	7½	7¼	7¼	7¾
79	40	6	Columbia G pf A	300	54	53¾	53¾	54
41⅞	16	3	Columbian Carb	300	18	17	17	19
27⅞	12⅞	2	Comm Inv Tr	300	13¾	13½	13½	..
101	94	7	Comm I Tr 7%	10	96	96	96	..
10¼	5	.60	Comm Solvents	29800	5⅛	5	5	5
4⅞	2½	.30	Comwith & So	12400	2½	2¼	2½	2½
68½	38	6	Comwith & S 6pf	400	38	38	38	40
3⅜	1¼	..	Consol Film Ind	100	1¼	1¼	1½	1¼
11¾	3	2	Consol Film I pf	1900	3½	3	3½	3¼
68¾	43¾	4	Consol Gas	16600	46	43¾	43⅞	45¾
95	81½	5	Consol Gas pf	300	83½	83	83	..
10⅞	6	1	Consol Laundries	200	6½	6⅛	6½	6¼
7⅛	4⅛	..	Consol Oil	7100	5	4¾	4⅞	..
4¼	1¼	..	Consol Textile	200	1¼	¼	¼	¼
47¾	28¼	8	Cont Baking pf	400	31⅜	31½	31½	32
41	20¼	2½	Cont Can	2900	22½	20½	20⅝	22⅝
4¾	3	..	Cont Dia Fibre	500	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	3¼
25¼	7½	2.40	Cont Insurance	800	8	7⅞	7⅞	8
15⅞	7	..	Cont Motors	900	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
7	4⅝	..	Cont Oil	1500	5½	4⅞	5	5¼
¾	¼	..	Cont Shares	100	¼	¼	¼	⅜
47⅜	29⅛	3	Corn Products	4100	32¾	30½	30⅝	33
129½	104	7	Corn Prod pf	80	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾
11½	8⅝	1.20	Crown Cork & S	200	10½	9½	9½	..
37	23½	4	Crown Will Pap	10	25½	25½	25½	..
49⅞	15¼	..	Crucible Steel pf	250	17½	16⅝	16⅝	18
1⅜	⅝	..	Cuba Co	100	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1¾	½	..	Cuban Am Sug	1100	½	½	½	½
3⅝	1	..	Cuban Am S pf	100	4	4	4	..
35½	21¾	4	Cudahy Packing	100	21¾	21¾	21¾	..
31	15	2	Curtis Publishing	200	15¼	15¼	15¼	..
86	55	7	Curtis Pub pf	300	55	55	55	56¾
2¾	⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright	1600	1½	1	1	1
3⅝	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright A	200	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
90	68½	7	Cushman 7%	10	68½	68½	68½	68½
			—D—					
5¼	1½	..	Davison Chem	1000	1¾	1½	1½	..
15¼	6⅞	.60	Deere & Co pf	100	7	7	7	..
89½	47	9	Del & Hudson	200	48	47	47	48½
28¾	10½	..	Del Lack & W	500	10¼	10½	10⅝	10½
9	2	..	Denver R G pf	200	2½	2½	2½	..
95	76	7	Devoe & Rey 1pf	10	70	70	70	..
15⅞	12	1	Diamond Match	300	12⅞	12¾	12¾	12¾
11⅜	7½	1.20	Dome Mines	700	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	9¾
59¾	25½	3	du Pont de Nem	19400	29⅞	28	28¼	29⅞
105	89	6	du Pont deb	100	90	90	90	90¾
97	89	5	Duquesne Lt pf	10	091⅞	91¼	91⅞	92
			—E—					
87⅞	38¾	5	Eastman Kodak	2400	42½	41	41¼	43
119½	108	6	Eastman Kod pf	10	108	108	108	..
8	4	.50	Eaton Axle & Sp	900	4½	4	4	4½
32¾	10¼	4	Elec Auto-Lite	2200	10⅞	10¼	10¼	11¼
2½	⅞	..	Elec Boat	300	⅞	⅞	⅞	1
4	1¼	..	Elec & Mus Ind	600	1⅞	1¼	1¼	1⅜
18⅞	3¼	..	Elec Pow & Lt	9700	4¼	3¼	3⅝	4¼
64	12¼	7	Elec Pow & L pf	700	15	12¾	14	18
55½	10½	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	200	11¼	10½	10½	16
33¼	16⅝	3	Elec Sto Battery	100	18½	18⅛	18⅝	18⅝
107¼	99½	7	Endicott John pf	100	99½	99½	99½	..
51	23	5	Engineers P S 5pf	100	25	25	25	..
57	27	5½	Engineers PS ww	100	27	27	27	30
19	14	1½	Equitable Off Bld	400	14¾	14	14	15
10	2½	..	Erie RR	100	2¼	2¼	2¾	2½
7¼	2½	2	Eureka Vacuum	100	2½	2½	2½	..
2¼	¾	..	Evans Products	100	¾	¾	¾	..
			—F—					
10⅜	3½	..	Fed Wat Serv	900	3¾	3⅜	3¾	..
27¾	7¾	2.80	Fidelity Phe P In	1100	8½	7¾	7¾	8½
15⅜	11½	1	Firestone T&R	200	12	11⅞	12	11⅞
59½	47⅜	6	Firestone T&R pf	100	48¼	48¼	48¼	48½
53	38	2½	First Nat Stores	1600	41½	39½	39¾	41⅞
13	4½	..	Foster-Wheeler	400	4½	4½	4½	4½
21½	14	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	900	14¾	14¼	14½	15
5⅜	1½	..	Fox Film A	1100	1½	1½	1½	1½
19½	13¼	2	Freeport Texas	300	13½	13¼	13¼	13½
			—G—					
3⅜	1⅜	..	Gen Am Inv	200	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
35¾	12	4	Gen Am Tnk Car	900	12¾	12¼	12½	13
15½	7¼	1	Gen Asphalt	400	8½	7¾	7¾	..
19⅝	11	2	Gen Baking	200	11½	11½	11½	12
3⅜	1	..	Gen Bronze	500	1¼	1	1	..
16½	5¾	..	Gen Cable pf	10	6	6	6	..
26½	12¾	1	Gen Electric	14100	13½	12⅝	13	13½
11½	5¼	.60	Gen Elec Sp	2400	7	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
40½	24½	3	Gen Foods	12600	26½	24½	24½	26⅝
2¾	⅞	6	Gen Gas & E A	200	1	⅞	1	..
37	28½	3	Gen Mills	300	31⅜	31½	31⅝	31⅝
24⅞	9¾	1	Gen Motors	41700	10	9¾	9¾	10
87¼	62¾	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	200	68	68	68	68
4	3½	..	Gen Out Ad	2100	4	3⅝	4	..
9	5	..	Gen Out Ad A	200	6½	6½	6½	..
5	1	..	Gen Pub Service	200	1½	1½	1½	1½
28¾	10⅜	3	Gen Ry Signal	1200	11	10⅜	10⅜	11½
11½	5½	..	Gen Rlty pf ww	900	6	5½	5½	..
1¾	¾	..	Gen Thea Equip	300	¾	¾	¾	⅜
34¼	10⅜	1	Gillette Saf Raz	2100	14¼	13¼	13½	13⅞
7	3¾	..	Glidden	500	4	3⅝	3¾	..
54	35	7	Gliddden pp	10	40	40	40	..
6⅜	2⅝	..	Gobel (Adolf)	900	3	3⅜	3	3
19⅝	10¾	1.60	Gold Dust	7200	12¼	10⅝	10½	11¾
5⅝	2⅞	..	Goodrich	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
17	8	..	Goodrich pf	200	8¼	8½	8½	..
18¾	7⅝	..	Goodyear	800	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅞
61	25	7	Goodyear Inf	900	26	25	25	26½
129½	104	7	Gotham Silk Hos	1100	12½	12¼	12¼	12¼
85½	50	7	Gotham S H pf	50	60	60	60	..
4¾	1½	..	Graham Paige	800	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
7¾	3½	..	Granby	1300	3½	3½	3½	3⅝
3	⅝	..	Grand-Sil Stores	1200	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
9¾	3¾	..	Grand Union	100	4	4	4	4½
35¼	22¾	3	Grand Un pf	100	24	24	24	..
13½	11	2	Granite City Sti	600	11½	11	11	..
30¼	16¾	1	Grant (WT)	500	17	16¾	16¾	17½
25	7⅝	2	Great Nor pf	200	8	8	8	8½
13¾	6	2	Great Nor Ore	300	7¾	7½	7¾	..
6½	3¼	..	Great West Sugg	700	3¾	3¾	3⅞	..
80	53	7	Great W Sug pf	70	54¾	54¾	54¾	..
1⅜	⅛	..	Grigsby-Grunow	200	¾	¾	¾	¾
			—H—					
23	16¾	1½	Hackensack Wtr	300	16¾	16¾	16¾	..
3¼	⅞	..	Hahn Dept Sto	200	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
4	1⅜	..	Harbauer Corp A	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
8	1⅛	..	Hat Corp of Amer	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last May 24	Last May 23
63	51	6	Hershey Choc	600	53	52½	52¼	53¼
11⅝	8	1	Holland Furnace	300	8¼	8	8	..
4	1½	..	Houdaille Her B	1300	1¾	1½	1⅝	1¾
34⅜	9¾	..	Houston Oil	300	12	11¾	11¾	12
5½	2½	..	Houston Oil new	300	2½	2⅜	2⅜	3⅜
87⅛	43	4.20	Household Fin pf	300	43	43	43	..
16½	8	1	Howe Sound	600	8	8	8	..
30¾	13¾	3½	Hudson & Man	100	18¾	18¾	18¾	..
11⅜	3¾	..	Hudson Motor	100	3¾	3	¾	3¾
5⅜	1¾	..	Hupp Motors	500	2	1¾	1¾	2
			—I—					
18¼	6¾	..	Ill Central	700	7	6½	6¾	7
36	20½	4	Ill Central LL	30	22	21½	21½	22
1¾	½	..	Indian Motor	300	½	½	½	½
1¼	1	..	Indian Refining	100	1	1	1	1
38⅜	11¾	4	Indus Rayon	3500	12¾	11⅝	12	15
30½	14¾	3	Ingersoll-Rand	100	16½	16½	16½	17
4¼	1⅝	..	Inspiration Cop	300	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
8	4½	.80‡	Insuranshare Del	100	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	4½
3½	2¼	.38	Insuranshare Md	200	2½	2½	2½	2½
14⅝	8¾	..	Interboro Rap T	1100	6	5½	5½	6½
7½	4	..	Int Agr ppf	200	4	4

COTTON CLOTH PRICES DROP STILL LOWER

Buyers Shop Market and Some Mills Accept Smaller Bids

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., May 24—The statistics of the Association of Textile Merchants of New York, published on May 16, were the most discouraging of any report issued since the statistics were first published. It proved that after nearly four years of attempted coöperation the manufacturers have not yet learned to respond quickly to an emergency.

The report disclosed that sales were less than half, or 49.9 per cent of production, or 102,700,000 yards. Shipments were 162,104,000 yards, or 79 per cent of production, which was 205,089,000 yards. Stocks on hand increased 16.6 per cent to 302,216,000 yards and were 4 per cent higher than at the beginning of the year. Unfilled orders were 218,366,000 yards, a decrease of 21.5 per cent. This is the smallest backlog since the end of August, 1931.

It is said that the detailed statistics put the print cloths in a little better position than these figures for the 300 classifications indicate. It is also believed that the closing of many mills during the month of May independent of the expected agreement will at least hold the technical position from getting worse.

Prices Drop Still Lower

These statistics encouraged buyers to shop the market for lower prices and induced some mills to accept the lower bids so the market sagged gradually all week.

Final prices of the leading constructions were 2¾-½ cents for the 27-inch 64x60s 7.60-yard, 2¾c for the 36-inch 5.75-yard and 3c for the 38½-inch 5.35-yard of the same count. The 38½-inch 60x48s 6.25-yard brought 2⅝c and the 39-inch 68x72s 4.75-yard 3½c. The 39-inch 72x76s 4.25-yard moved at 4c and the 80 squares 4.00-yard at 4¼-¼c.

Most mills declined to accept business for delivery beyond June at these figures, but during the week there were some who took orders for delivery as far ahead as September. It is said that the bag trade has orders for large amounts of bags for which it will need print cloths, but it is withholding orders awaiting further concessions.

Mill men claim that the present prices mean a loss, and decline to accept orders at these prices. They believe that as soon as a surplus of spot goods is sold they will be able to get better prices for future delivery.

The sheeting section was equally weak. Pajama checks and osnaburgs were dull and unchanged.

The fine goods division was somewhat encouraged by the reports of sales of finished goods, but they were not yet reflected in the primary market.

Fine Goods Sales Lag

Sales of staple fine goods still lag. Printers report they are operating at a smaller ratio to capacity than they have for a number of years.

There is a steady call for small lots of nearly every type of sheer goods except voiles, but buyers are just as insistent on shopping the market even for these small lots in hopes of finding some one willing to shade the price.

Mills making brassière cloths say that the buyers' insistence on ordering only 5000 yards of one pattern puts them to great extra expense on account of cutting the jacquard pattern. This expense could be easily absorbed in an order 10 to 20 times as large but makes the cost prohibitive for such small orders.

Experimental fabrics are being made up for the fall trade, but these have yet to be tested. Mills are holding many new types off the market as long as possible, because on previous occasions when they made early exhibits of new designs they found that such were called old when the buying movement actually set in.

Demand in Sheer Goods

Interest is growing in sheer goods, such as crepe de chines and jericho crepes. Acetate voiles 75 denier 80x80s 39-inch sold for 26c, while 31½c with 5c rebate applied on one mixture. Acetate warp and rayon-filled twills sold at 28c, with 23c quoted on celanese with 3½c rebate. There is only light business in rayon and cotton mixed alpacas.

A good deal of loom curtailment is taking place in the fine goods market. This forces buyers to acquaint themselves with the situation in order to assure themselves of getting fabrics of approximately the same quality as their first purchases. It was also announced late in the week that the leading manufacturer of acetate yarn will close their mills indefinitely.

There was a fair volume of combed lawns sold, and there were some inquiries for 150,000 yards of 36-inch 76x72s 10.00-yard. Dimity stripes moved at 8½c for the 116x76s 8.00-yard goods. Combed marquisettes were in moderate demand. Combed pongees moved at 7c for the 38-inch 6.25-yard. Interest was awakened in voiles. The 40-inch 60x52s slack twist brought 5c and the 60x56s hard twist 5¾-⅞c.

DIVIDENDS

First National Stores, Incorporated, declared the regular quarterly common dividend of 62½ cents a share, payable July 1 to stock of record June 4.

American Hawaiian Steamship Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

Humble Oil & Refining Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50 cents, payable July 1 to stock of record June 1.

New England Fuel Oil Corporation declared a liquidating dividend of 75 cents on the capital stock, payable May 23 to stock of record May 20.

Springfield Fire & Marine Insurance Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.12, payable July 1 to stock of record June 15.

Lone Star Gas Corporation declared a quarterly dividend of 16 cents on the common, payable in convertible 6 per cent stock on June 30 to stock of record June 15.

International Business Machines Corporation declared two regular quarterly dividends of $1.50 each. First is payable July 1 to stock of record June 22, and the second is payable Oct. 10 to stock of record Sept. 22.

Gillette Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 on the preferred, payable July 1 to stock of record June 17.

Lessing's, Inc., declared a quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable June 30 to stock of record June 11. In previous quarter 35 cents was paid.

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, May 24—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	May 24	Wk Ago	Yr Ago
Wheat, 2 red	$ .73½	$ .71¾	$ .93½
Corn, 2 yellow	.45½	.46¾	.68½
Oats, 2 white	.34¼	.35	.39
Flour	4.35	4.35	4.65
Beef, family	13.25	13.25	15.50
Pork	16.25	16.50	23.00
Lard	.0465	.0455	.0815
Cotton, Mid Up	.0585	.0580	.0885
Zinc	.0250	.0230	.03325½
Iron	14.84	14.84	17.26
Steel, bil Pitt	27.00	27.00	30.00
Copper	.05¼	.0550	.0875
Tin	.3087	.3050	.3325
Rubber	.02⅞	.03	.0675
Sugar	.0375	.0375	.0435
Lead	.0300	.0300	.0375
Print Cloth	.02	.02 21/32	.0400

NEW CURRENCY SIGNATURE

WASHINGTON, May 24 (AP)—The first currency bearing the signature of Ogden L. Mills as Secretary of the Treasury probably will appear late in the summer. On May 1 the Treasury had ready for issuance 200,000,000 $1 bills signed by Mr. Andrew W. Mellon. These bills are used at the rate of 50,000,000 a month. The first sheet of currency with the new Secretary's name was taken by him today as a souvenir.

Women's Flowered Chiffon Dresses

$16.50

A quality assortment in lovely new styles for afternoon and twilight dining! - - - - *Third Floor*

Cherry & Webb's

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Shoes and Hosiery

for Men and Women

TENTO SHOES

for Style and Comfort

Most Styles $9.50

Women's Hosiery 79c and higher

Thomas Feirce & Son

SIX GENERATIONS OF SHOE RETAILING SINCE 1797

Westminster and Dorrance Streets

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

GASPEE 3444

Laura M. MacFarlane

BEAUTY SALON

Juizell Permanent Wave

15% on Permanents

April 18 to May 18

Room 502, Woolworth Building Westminster and Dorrance Sts.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

8000 Yards More! 1932 Printed

Flat Crepes

Regular $1.49 and $1.95 Qualities

Sale Price 66c *a yard*

All silk. Extra firm, heavy crepes. 39 to 40 inches wide.

Outlet Silk Store, Street Floor

The Outlet Company

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Restaurants

NEW YORK CITY

Janet Drew

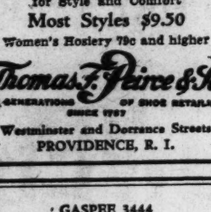
QUIET GOOD FOOD

ONE UNIVERSITY PLACE

LUNCHEON 55c DINNERS 90c

Including Southern Fried Chicken Every Evening

The Cabaña



$8.50

. . . Mesh Leather Shoes. Created by Walk-Over . . . Acclaimed by Stylists as the Smartest Style of 1932. Now Available at Our Shop.

Walk-Over

343 WESTMINSTER STREET

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

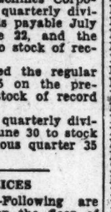
WARE COFFEE SHOP

52 West 39th Street

LUNCHEON 40c, 50c, 75c

DINNER 90c

Southern Fried Chicken served every evening. Private room for Special Parties. CLOSED SUNDAYS



Jack O'Lantern Tea Room

Luncheon 45c

Steak or Chicken Dinner 65c

13 EAST 36TH STREET

Near 5th Avenue

CLUB BREAKFAST 12c, 25c, 40c SPECIAL BLUE PLATE DINNER 65c, $1.00

2879 Broadway, Bet. 111 and 112 Sts. NEW YORK CITY

HOVER INN RESTAURANT

Phone Cathedral 9-5870

Major P. Walker Manager

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Adams Express 4s '48	39	38½
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	14	13¾
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	9	8¼
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	7¼	7½
Allis Chalmers deb 5s '37	67	67
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	25	25
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	57	56¼
Amer Ice Co 6s '53	68¼	68¼
Amer Inter 5½s '49	68½	68
Amer Smelting 5s '47	76¾	76½
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	100½	100¼
Amer T&T col 5s '46	101¾	101¾
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	97½	97½
Amer T&T 5s '65	97½	97½
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	103¾	103
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	94	94
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	14½	14½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s '95	16½	16½
Armour & Co 4½s '39	65	64½
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	55	54
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	81½	81¼
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	74½	74½
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	36	34½
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	98	93¾
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	40	39
Balt & Ohio 4½s '48	20	19¾
Balt & Ohio 5s ct Swn div '50	58	55
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	103¾	103¼
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	103½	103½
Ben Ind Ioan 6s '46	70	70
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	82	82
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	80	80
Boston & Maine 5s '33	49½	49½
Boston & Maine 5s '37	48¾	48½
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	103	102¾
Bklyn-Man Tr ref 6s '68	81¾	80½
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	68	65
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	93¾	92¾
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	97½	97½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	77¾	77½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	76¾	76¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '60	76¾	76
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	83¼	83¼
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	82¾	82½
Can North deb 6½s '46	96¼	96¼
Can North deb 7s '40	95¼	94½
Can Pacific deb 4s	55	54½
Can Pacific 4½s '60	63¼	63
Cen Hud Gas 5s	100½	100½
Cen District Tel 5s	103¼	103¼
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	30	30
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	81½	80
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	63¼	63¼
Cen RR NJ gen 5s '87	79	79
Certainteed 5½s '48	25	25
Ches Corp 5s '47	40	40
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	79½	79½
Ches & O con 5s '39	99	99
Ches & O 4½s B '92	67	67
Chicago & Alton Ry 3½s '50	79¼	79¼
Chicago B&Q 3½s Ill div '49	81	81
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	85½	85½
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	80	80
Chicago G L & Coke 1st 5s '37	101½	101½
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	31	30¾
Chicago M&StP gen 4s '89	53½	52¾
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	3½	3½
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	18½	18
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	11¾	11
Chicago & Nw gen 5s '87	57	57
Chicago & Nw 6½s '36	61	60½
Chicago RI&P gen 4s '88	59¼	59¼
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	27	26
Chicago RI&P 4½s '52 A	23¼	23
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	12¼	11¾
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	100½	100
Chicago Un Sta 6½s C '63	109	108
Chicago & W Indiana 5½s '62	70	70
Childs Co 5s '43	24	24
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '68 A	88¼	88¼
Cin Un Terminal 5s	97½	97½
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	61	59½
Colorado Oil 5s '38	33	33
Colo Industrial 5s '34	19	19
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	42¾	42½
Columbia Gas & E Co 5s deb '61	64½	64½
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	83¾	84½
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	15¾	15½
Con Gas of Chi 1st 5s '36	96¼	96¼
Con Gas 4½s '51	90¾	90¾
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	102¾	102
Corn Products 5s '34	103½	103½
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '47	71¼	71¼
Cuba Nor Ry 5½s '42	17	17
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	33	33
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	72½	72
Del & Hudson cv 5s '35	87	87
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	91	91
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	10½	10
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	14½	14½
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	92½	91¾
Detroit Ed col 5s '33	101¾	101¾
Detroit Ed 5s '49	100¼	100
Detroit Ed 5s '62	100¾	100%
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	70	70
Dold Packing 6s '43	55	55
Dul & I Range 5s '37	96¾	96%
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	98½	97½
East Cuba Sug 7½s '37	3½	3
Erie RR ref 5s '67	18½	18
Erie RR gen lien	36	36
Erie RR gen 5s '75	18½	19½
Fed Lt & Trac 5s '42 sta	61¾	61¼
Fed Lt & Trac 1st 6s '42	65	65
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	19	18½
Fla East Coast 4½s '59	47½	47½
Gannett 6s '43	75	75
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	100½	100
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	100½	100
Gen Steel Cast 5½s '49 ww	40	40
Geo Car & Nor 6s '34	20	20
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	75½	75
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	64	63¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 6s '36	92¼	91¾
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	95	94½
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	49¾	49¾
Great Northern 7s '36 A	61	60¼
Houston Oil 5½s '40	51	50
Hudson Coal 5s '62	37½	37
Hudson & Man adj Inc 5s '57	36½	35½
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	71	71
Humble Oil 5s '37	98¾	98
Humble Oil 5½s '32	100½	100%
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	102¾	102
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	35½	35
Ill Central CStL&NO 4s A '63	30	29½
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	39½	39
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	1	⅞
Inter Match Corp 5s' 47	3	3
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	40	39¼
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	39½	39½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	21¾	20
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	57	56½
Int & G Nor 1st 6s '52	20	20
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	3½	3
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	33½	33½
Int Paper 6s '55	17¼	17¼
Int Rys Cen Am 5s '72	30	30
Int Tel & Tel 5½s cv '39	21	20¾
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	21	20%
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	84¼	84¼
Kan City So 1st 4s '50	50¾	50¾
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	36	36
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	80¾	80½
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	29	27
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	51½	51½
Lake Erie & W 1st 5s '37	53¼	53¼
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	53¼	53¼
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	73	73
L'Autaro 8s '54	1¼	1⅛
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 2003	43	43
Lex & East Ry 5s '65	61	61
Loews Inc 6s '41	70½	70
Long Island rfg 4s '49	71¾	71¾
Louis Arkansas 5s '69	23	23
L&N 4s	77¼	77
L&N rfg 4½s C 2003	53	53
L&N rfg 5½s 2003	56	56
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	30½	30½
Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	22	22
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	67	66¾
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	58¾	58¾
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	85	85
Metro Water 5½s '50	46	46
Mid El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	77¼	77¼
Min StP & SSM 4s '38	39	39
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	42	41
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	58½	58½
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	17	17
Mo K & T pl 5s A '65	41½	41
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	10¾	10¾
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	27½	27½
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	26½	26¼
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	26¾	26¾
Mo Pacific 5s I '81	26½	26½
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	9½	8½
Mobile & O mont 5s '47	21	21
Namm Sons 6s '43	66	66
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	79	78
Nat Steel 5s	64½	64
Newberry 5½s	70	70
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	97¾	97¾
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	85½	85½
N O T & M 5s A	30	30
N O T & M 5s B '54	30	30
N O T & M 6s D '55	30½	30½
NYC&HRR gen 3½s '97	73½	73½
NYC&HR con 4s A '98	58½	58½
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	62	60
NYC&HR 4½s M	38	38½
NYC&HR rfg 4s fm 4½s 2013	36	36
NYC&HR rfg 5s fm 5s 2013	40½	40
NYC Lr Sl, con 3½s '98	64	64
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	17½	17½
NY Chi & StL 6s A '23	26¾	26
NY Dock Co 5s '35	36½	36½
N Y Edison 5s '44	103½	103½
NY GELH&P pur m 4s '49	93½	93½
NY GELH&P 5s '48	104½	104%
NY NH&H non deb 3½s '54	38½	38
NY NH&H 4½s '07 Series A	48½	46½
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	39	38
NY Steam Corp 5s '47	102	102
N YTel gen 4½s '39	100½	99%
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	60½	60½
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	85½	85½
Niag Share 5½s '50	83¾	83%
Nor Pacific 4s '97	7	7
North Am Co 5s '61	71½	71½
Nor Am Ed 5s C '69	68½	68
Nor Am Ed 5½s '53	71¾	70
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	53½	51½
Nor Pacific pr ln 4s '97	73¾	73¾
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	84	84
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	94	94
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	101	101
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	102	102
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '53	106	106
Pan-Am Pet & T 6s '34	101½	101½
Paramount Public 5½s '50	15	14¾
Paramount Bwy 5½s '51	38	38
Paramount Fam Lsks 6s '47	17½	17
Pathé Ex inc 7s '37	53¾	53¾
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	29	29
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	82	81¾
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	44	44
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	64	63¾
Penn Railroad 4½s E '81	53¾	53¾
Penn Railroad gold 4½s '36	83¼	82¾
Pere Marquette 5s '56	37	37
Pere Marquette 4½s '80	37	37
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	78	78
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	89½	89
Philadelphia Elec Co 4½s '67	89¼	89
Phil & Read C&I 6s '33	73	73
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	34	33½
Pillsbury Flour M 5½ '43	99¾	99¾
Pitts CC&StL 4½s B	93¼	92¼
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	47½	46
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	17¼	17
Pub Svc E&G 4s	89	89
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	89½	88½
Pure Oil 5½s '37	72	72
Pure Oil 5½s '40	70¾	70¾
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	35¼	35
Rio Q & W 1st 4s '39	48¾	48¾
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	26½	25
US Rubber Co 5s '47	35	34½
St Joseph Ry LH&P 5s '37	77¾	77½
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	46	46
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	16	15¾
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	12	11½
St Louis SW con 4s '32	61¾	60
St Louis SW 1st 5s '32	51	51
StP M&M 4½s '33	93	92
StP M&M con 6s '33	62	61¾
Sharon Steel Hoop 5½s '48	39¾	38½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	64¾	64¾
Shell Union 5s '47	31¾	31½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	61¾	61¼
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	23½	23½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	87	86¾
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	87	86¾
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	99½	99½
Sinclair Pipe L sf 5s '42	95½	95½
Smith A O 5½s '33	96¾	96¾
Southern Bell Tel & T 5s '41	101¾	100%
Southern Pacific 4½s '69	37	37
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	37	37
Southern Pacific O A 4½s '77	57¾	57
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	18	16¾
Southwest Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	102	102
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	101	100%
Stand Oil NF 4½s '51	86¾	86%
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	94	93
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	57½	57½
Texas Corp 5s '44	77½	76¾
Third Ave 5s '37	39	38½
Third Ave adj 5s '60	26	26
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	50¼	50¼
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	101½	101½
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	92	92
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	90¼	90¼
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	69½	68¾
Util Pow & Lt 5s '29 ww	71¼	17
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	18	17½
Virginia Ry & Power 5s '34	98¾	98¾
Wabash RR 5s B '76	4	4
Wabash RR 5½s '75	4¾	4½
Wadsworth 6s '43	14	14
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	14	13½
Warren Bros 6s '41	28	25½
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	102	101¾
West Shore 4s 2361	69	69
Western Electric 5s '44	90½	90
Western Maryland 4s '52	39	39
Western Pacific 5s A '46	25½	25½
Western Union 5s '51	46¼	46¼
Western Union 5s' 60	44	43½
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	32½	32¼
Winston Salem 4s	72	72
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	74	74
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	49	49

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last May24	Last May23
3½s '47	100.16	100.13	100.15	100.12
1st 4¼s '47	101.20	101.15	101.18	101.1
4th 4¼s '38	102.13	102.8	102.11	102.8
US 3s '55	99.34	99.12	99.32	99.17
US 3½s '49	92.	91.18	91.18	91.24
US 3½s '43 Mar.	96.18	96.17	96.18	96.14
US 3½s '43 June	97	96.28	97.	96.24
US 3½s '47	96.21	96.10	96.16	96.8
US 3¼s '56	98.4	98.	98.4	98.2
US 4s '54	100.20	100.10	100.13	100.9
US 4¼s '52	103.11	103.6	103.9	103.6

FOREIGN BONDS (Sales in $1000)

	High	Low
Abitibi P&P 5s '53	18	17½
Antioquia 7s B '45	5½	5½
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	38¾	37¾
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	43½	43½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	43½	43½
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	44	44
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	43½	43½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	43½	43½
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	43½	43½
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	43½	43¼
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	42¾	42¾
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	43½	43½
Australia 4½s '56	56¾	55¾
Australia 5s '55	62	61½
Australia 5s '57	61½	61½
Austria (Govt) 7s '57	25½	25
Austria (Upper) 7s '45	25½	25½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	84½	84½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	91½	91½
Belgium (King) 7s '55	95¾	95¾
Belgium (King) 7s '56	95¾	95¾
Bergen 5s '60	55½	55%
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	23	23
Berlin Elec 6½s '50	22	22
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '51	25	25
Berlin Elec 6s '55	20½	20½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	3	3
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	3	3¾
Bolovia (Rep) 8s '47	3½	3½
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	104¼	104
Brasil (Can El Ry) 7s '52	15¼	15¼
Brasil 6½s '26-'57	16¾	16¾
Brasil 6½s '27-'57	16¾	16¼
Brasil (US) 7½s '52	76	76
Brasil (US) 8s '41	20	19¾
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	36	35
Brisbane 6s '50	49¾	49¾
Brisbane 5s '58	43½	43
Budapest (City) 6s '62	16¾	16¼
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	25½	25
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	26½	26½
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	41¾	41¾
Bulgaria 7½s '68	18	18
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	93½	93½
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	93	93
Carlsbad (City) 8s '54	72	72
Chile (Bank) 6½s '42	25	23½
Chile (Bank) 6s '82	7¼	7¼
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	6¼	6¼
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	6½	6½
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	7⅜	7¼
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	7½	7
Colombia Argf Bk 6s '47	28	28
Colombia Mtg Bk 7s '48	22¼	22¼
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	37	37
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	27½	27
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	62	62
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	60	60
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	30	30
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49	67½	67¼
Cuba (Re-) 5½s '45	37	36¾
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	57½	57
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	69½	69
Denmark (King) 5s '42	71¼	71¼
Dominic (Rep) 6½s '42	33	33
Duke Price Power 6s '66	50¼	50
Finland 5½s '58	46¾	46¾
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	45½	44½
French (Rep) 7s '49	114½	114¼
French (Rep) 7½s '41	121¼	121¼
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	27½	27½
German 7s '49	45	45
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	23¼	22½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	23¼	22½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	26¼	26¼
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	16	15½
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	22½	22½
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	27	27
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	37	37
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	29¾	29¾
Good Hope I&SW 7s '45	18½	18½
Graz 8s '54	34	34
Greek 7s '64	20	20
Harpen 6s '49 ww	22	22
Helsingfors 6½s '60	44½	44½
Hungary Ld Mtg 7½s B '61	21	21
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	13	13
Italy (King) 7s '51	86¾	86¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	37½	37½
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	54	54
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	66¾	65¾
Karstadt 6s '43	13¾	13¾
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	8½	8
Lyons (City) 6s '34	104	104
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	104	104
Medellin 6½s '54	8½	8½
Milan (City) 6½s '52	64	64
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	13	13
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	12½	10%
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	7¾	7¾
New South Wales 5s '57	56%	55½
New South Wales 5s '58	56½	55½
Nord Rys 6½s '50	105	105
Norway (King) 5s '63	73¾	73½
Norway (King) 5½s '65	73¾	73½
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	50½	50½
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	104	103½
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	102¾	102½
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	4⅞	4½
Peru (Gov) 8s '

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For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

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(Continued)

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N. Y. C., 2025 Broadway (70th)—Handsomely furnished outside rooms; special low rates; breakfast included; Knabe grand; elevator. En. 2-9451.

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A YOUNG Englishman, former merchant service, wishes position as plain cook for camp or home, etc.; thoroughly domesticated. Write Box G-12, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

CHAUFFEUR—Young married man, 8 years' experience, wants full work; excellent and careful driver; references. IRVING COOKSON, Asp. 4820 (Mass.).

CHAUFFEUR-MECHANIC, experienced all makes cars; private or commercial. FICKE, 2594 42nd St. Long Island City, N. Y. Havemeyer 4-4117.

EXPERIENCED insurance rerating, conservation work; also mortgages; could organize and manage department. A-20, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

IF YOU WANT A SALESMAN WHO CAN SELL your manufactured product in New England at $5000 remuneration, address Box D-6, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston. At present employed.

MAN, 26 years old, married, experienced collection and general correspondence, also office detail work requiring initiative and carrying responsibility. Write Box R-12, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

MARRIED man, 31, desires salaried position any place; college education; 5 years' business experience. Write Box S-29, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

OFFICE work in all its details, bookkeeping and accounting; 20 years' experience; honesty and integrity guaranteed. W. J. PARKER, 29 Manor Lane, Larchmont, N. Y. Tel. Larch. 2951.

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ATTENDANT, experienced, for one needing care; assist with housework. MISS GERDA HALLQUIST, 231 Dean St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Kookaburra

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

REFERRING to the article on "Laughing Jackass" which appeared in this column about six months ago, T. D. E. of Sydney, Australia, says the bird "is a 'Giant Kingfisher,' just as he is a 'Dacelo gigas,' but very few Australians would recognize him under such names. But say 'Kookaburra' and 99½ per cent of all Australians know you mean their old friend, the 'laughing jackass.'

"The Kooaburra is an expert at catching snakes of which he is very fond. Although never seen in great numbers, a dozen or more are often seen, and heard, giving a laughing concert from the branch of a tall tree, usually the day before a rainstorm will arrive."

Note: The above drawing made from an inclosed snapshot is a much better and more characteristic pose of this bird than the one previously given.

D. P. B. of Ypsilanti, Michigan, says that often after a long rain he goes out in the morning to find the gutters and sidewalks strewn with worms. "Can you tell me," he asks, whether or not it ever rains worms, and if not, what is the answer?"

Rain brings a great many worms out of the ground, many of which crawl onto the sidewalk. Some are trapped in gutter puddles. Literature is full of anecdotes pertaining to its having rained "cats and dogs," or pitchforks, or worms, even frogs or fish, but it generally rains just water. Where anything else comes down, it is generally a swarm of locusts or some other winged insects which have been caught in a storm. There is no authenticated account of any wholesale downpouring of animals.

E. M. W. of Oldtown, Maine, writes that he recorded a snowy owl last winter, the first he has ever listed, and asks if it is not a rare bird in the United States.

The snowy owl is a rare bird in the northern states. It is a native of the Far North, living in the arctic snows, cold bleak tundras, and dense evergreen forests far from the haunts of men. Until the middle of the nineteenth century it was a common bird in Maine and New Hampshire. Now they are only occasional migrants during very cold winters or are blown south by storms.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

TO CURE is the voice of the past, to prevent the divine whisper of today. — KATE DOUGLAS WIGGIN

In Lighter Vein

"May I Introduce—"

"William Jardine," said a recent speaker in presenting our then Secretary of Agriculture to an Idaho gathering, "is a western man, who knows western conditions. He knows not only farm people, but he knows farm animals. To him no eye is as brown as the cow's. He agrees with Longfellow that her breath is as sweet as Evangeline's. In consequence he is rightly called by many "the Cowboy Secretary."

To this introduction the Secretary made apt reply on beginning to speak: "I hope I may have the sympathy of my audience, for I assure you that I feel very much cowed."—*Kiwanis Magazine.*

Fair Enough

Jake, the artist: "This is my best picture. I'll let you have it half the catalogue price."

Friend: "Good! What does the catalogue cost?"—*B'nai B'rith Magazine.*

The Test

Friend: "Why did you insist on your daughter's boy friend staying at your home for a whole month?"

Father: "I wanted to find out before I gave my consent to their marriage whether I could afford to board him."—*Pathfinder.*

Humorist

Dear Lady: "May I rest my case on here for a moment?"

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Wroth ("Reader") — Preferably *rauth* with *au* as in *haul*. The pronunciation as *rothe* with *o* as in old is, however, common in Britain.

Memorial ("Reader")—Influenced perhaps by "memory," this word is frequently mispronounced with short *e*. The first vowel is properly "quicklong" as in descend, *me-mo'-ri-al* (*o* long, *i* short, *a* clipped as in *account*).

Ancient (F. R.) — *Ayn'-shent* (*a* long as in *ace*, *e* clipped as in *recent*; sound the *t*). Not *ayn'-shun*.

Alias (F. R.)—Three syllables, *ay'-lih-as* (first *a* long, *i* short, second *a* as in *account*). Not *ay'-lih-us* or *ale'-yus*.

Mesmerism (G. H. P.)—Yes, the *s* in the first syllable is sounded as *z*. Note, however, that it is sounded as *s* in "Mesmer."

Dail Eireann (S. L. P.)—The name of the lower house of the Irish Free State's Legislature is pronounced preferably *Dahl* (*a* as in *arm*) *Ar'-in* (*a* as in *care*, *i* as in *it*).

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to Hidden Maxim Puzzle:

Start with the letter "A" in the center. "A penny saved is a penny earned."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Protection

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

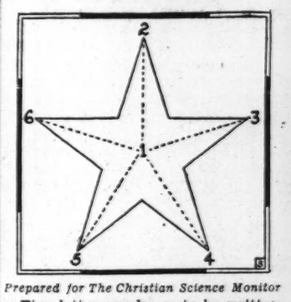
Chicago

"AS I walked through the park at an early hour on a bright spring morning," said a member of the Board of Education, "my attention was called to a number of men and boys who stood in a semicircle on the broad sidewalk, gazing at something of unusual interest. I peered over the head of a boy and added my look of astonishment to that of the others. In the center were two large gray squirrels, one of which lay stretched on the walk, breathing heavily and apparently unable to rise. The other squirrel sat close at hand, and its breathing indicated that it had been doing something more strenuous than hunting for nuts or climbing a tree.

"After a few moments of waiting, the squirrel which lay stretched on the walk coiled its body. The other squirrel promptly put his head through the 'hoop,' carefully lifted its disabled mate and carried it a distance of several feet before depositing it on the sidewalk as gently as a mother would deposit her babe. The disabled one then stretched out full length and waited while the other one rested. In about two minutes the hoop was again formed, and, just as promptly as on the previous occasion, daddy squirrel put his head through the hoop again and carried the helpless one several feet farther.

"Unfortunately, I was obliged to leave the scene before the squirrels reached their destination, a place which, no doubt, meant home and safety to them both. The thought, however, presented itself that the same Mind which guides and directs mankind is also reflected by the lesser creatures. When this is understood, it establishes a sense of relationship between us and our little friends of the fields and woods, enables us to feel more kindly disposed toward them, and inspires us with a desire to assist and protect those little friends all we can, rather than to tease or in anyway injure them."

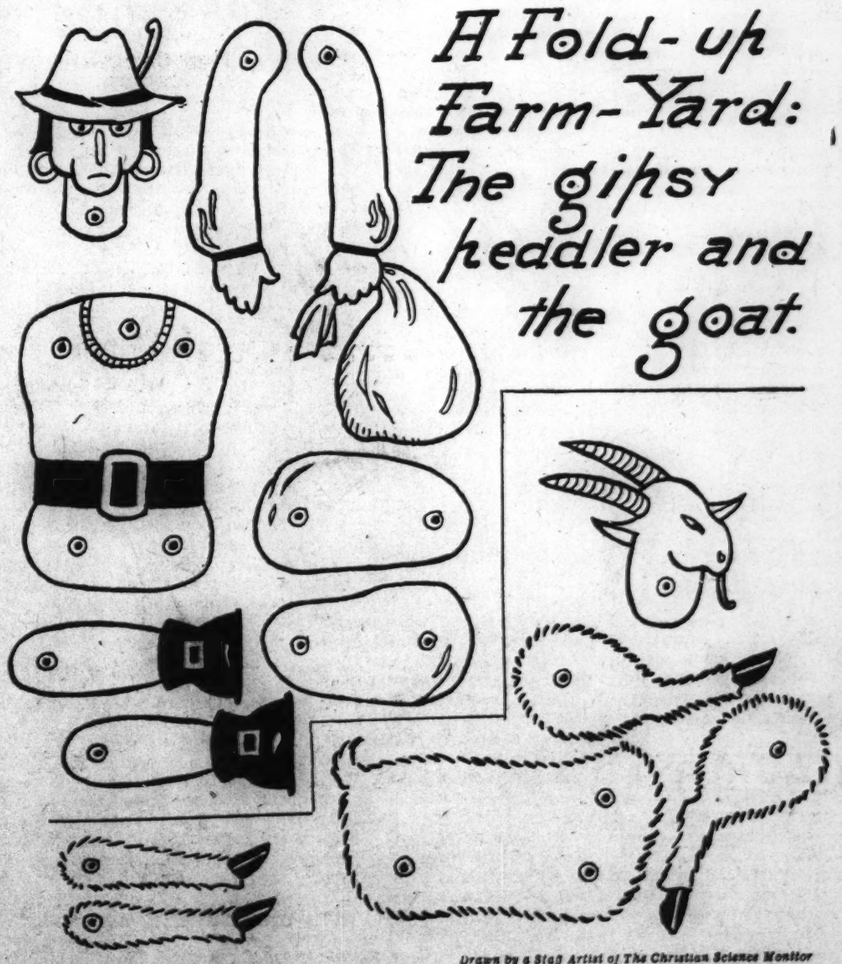
Star Puzzle



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Five-letter words are to be written on the dotted lines, definitions as follows: 1-2 Small piece of rock. 1-3 The eighteenth letter of the Greek alphabet, corresponding to the letter "S." 1-4 The system in which appears the sun and other planets. 1-5 The opposite of long. 1-6 The opposite of north. If you use the correct words, the last letters, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 will spell the name of the place from which we view the stars.

A Fold-up Farm-Yard: The gipsy peddler and the goat.



Drawn by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

Here is the Peddler Who Comes to the Farmhouse With so Many Fascinating Things in His Bag. And Here is His Old Friend, the Goat, Who Always Runs to Greet Him. Paste Them Upon Cardboard and Color Them. Then Cut Out the Parts and Put Them Together at the Ringed Dots With Paper Fasteners. Now You Can Bend Them About So That They Will Take Many Positions.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1932

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

A Warning—and a Hope

REVOLUTIONS, whether they be achieved by ballot or bayonet, usually come as great surprises. Few, particularly among those in power, could have foreseen the French Revolution, the Russian Revolution, or even the milder overturnings represented by the Fascist capture of Italy and the accession of a Labor Government in Britain. In the United States political changes such as were expressed in the elections of Jackson, Lincoln and Cleveland have often arrived virtually unannounced.

There are many observers who believe that something of the kind is in preparation in the United States today. They feel, if they do not see, a ferment of popular thought which may have most surprising results. Chiefly this unrest grows out of economic discontent. Apparently there is little danger at present of its seeking violent outlet. It is not, perhaps, as unruly as the movement which pushed Bryan so close to the White House in 1896. But it gives some signs of being more powerful.

And the man who makes himself spokesman of this feeling—it is not yet a well-defined movement—may succeed where Bryan failed. So far Governor Roosevelt has come closest to voicing the plea of the "forgotten man." And in his latest utterance, a commencement address at Oglethorpe University, he has struck the keynote of the entire question. That is a more equal distribution of wealth.

> It is well within the inventive capacity of man, who has built up this great social and economic machine capable of satisfying the wants of all, to insure that all who are willing and able to work receive from it at least the necessities of life. In such a system the reward for a day's work will have to be greater, on the average, than it has been, and the reward to capital, especially capital which is speculative, will have to be less.

Governor Roosevelt declares this change is necessary not only in fairness to the poor but as a matter of security to the rich. Indeed, he sees it as essential to a continuance of our present economic order. And he is supported by a galaxy of clear-thinking economists as well as the millions of ordinary men who merely feel that something is wrong with a system which gets so clogged up with abundance that at least 20,000,000 Americans are living today either on alms or their savings.

The economists explain that what is wrong is a failure of purchasing power to keep up with production. It is as Governor Roosevelt says: "We can now make more shoes, more textiles, more steel, more radios, more automobiles, more of almost anything than we can use." Machines have speeded production but slowed consumption. Machines don't eat. They don't wear clothes. They don't (except in a minor and indirect way) draw wages which will buy the products of other machines.

Many economists argue that if the industrial system is to operate without periodic breakdowns like the present one or worse, a larger share of the wealth produced must go out as wages—which buy existing products—and a smaller share as profits—which usually go back into making new and often surplus products.

But the control of production, the setting up of a higher wage scale generally, require coöperation of the great body of industry. Or government management. The latter would be the kind of "planning" Russia is experimenting with. Thus the popular feeling for which Governor Roosevelt speaks may be taken either as a hope that industry will itself provide a fairer division or as a warning that Government will force it. Of course, wage increases would lubricate only the industrial processes. There remain the maladjustments between agriculture and industry, between debtors and creditors, between nation and nation.

But a fairer sharing of the products of industry would do much to ease present unrest and to make the economic machine run more smoothly. Ways to bring it about are harder to find than are the words to propose it. Governor Roosevelt may fail when it comes to defining methods. And in office he might do less than is being done now to ameliorate conditions. But it should be remembered that much of the present questioning in the country, much of the seething of opinion, demands first of all sympathy with the underdog and genuine purpose to help him.

Sunday Cinemas and the Hospitals

WHETHER Great Britain should or should not amend her laws so as to permit of the Sunday opening of cinemas is a question on which much difference of opinion exists. But all will agree it is important that, whatever decision is arrived at in this matter, it should be arrived at by proper and relevant considerations. A good deal of sympathy will therefore be felt with the regret of a Manchester Guardian correspondent that the hospitals have been dragged into this question, as into the question of sweepstakes.

The Sunday exhibition of moving pictures either is or is not sufficiently antisocial to warrant the continuance of restrictive legislation. If it is, the fact that a small fraction of the Sunday night receipts would be given over to the hospitals cannot make right what would otherwise be wrong.

But since the question has been raised, it is well to clear away misconceptions on the subject. A London hospital treasurer has declared that the Sunday cinema contribution to the upkeep of hospitals is negligible. Last year it amounted to less than £200,000, while the total annual income of British hospitals from other sources exceeds £12,000,000.

Moreover, now that this matter has been raised while the problem of sweepstakes is still unsettled, one may perhaps suggest that the hospitals can hardly do anything but ultimately suffer from getting mixed up with movements which, in the opinion of large and influential sections of the public, seem to make for the lowering of standards of thought.

Embarrassing Facts

CURRENT wet propaganda provides remarkable proof of the vitality of unsupported generalities. A survey of the last thirteen years during which the United States has had prohibition will indicate that all manner of serious attempts have been made to discover just what prohibition was accomplishing or failing to accomplish. It is amazing that so few of these efforts to get the facts have been sponsored by wet leadership or paid for by wet money. Wet opinions, of course, are none the less dogmatic. In fact, it is probably due to their dogmatism and the ingenuity with which flat declarations are converted into slogans that those opposed to prohibition have been able to win so wide a popular hearing.

It is the central and major theme of wet propaganda that there is more drinking at present than before prohibition. A "Repeal Week" speaker declared to an enthusiastic New York audience the other day that this increase was approximately 70 per cent. Even the best of speeches gains an air of authority if a percentage of some sort can be thrown in. There was no supporting evidence; no account of any wet efforts to arrive statistically at such a figure. Yet this speaker—if facts had been an issue—might have found that the Prohibition Bureau estimates that whereas the preprohibition per capita consumption of liquors was 22.43 gallons annually, present consumption, including home brew, amounts to slightly more than seven gallons. That figure may not be absolutely accurate. But it is as close to accuracy as systematic investigation can arrive, and doubtless much too close to merit the attention of the proponents of liquor.

It is another part of our current wet generalization that "young people today are drinking more than ever." Yet, after years of that assertion, it is not possible to recall a single wet effort to discover whether or not the facts justified it. At least three nation-wide surveys in our colleges, one nation-wide survey among high school students conducted by the National Education Association and a considerable number of independent investigations indicate that precisely the opposite is the truth. One is almost forced to the conclusion that, in this campaign, the facts are ignored because to face them would prove embarrassing.

Again, scarcely a day passes without a reiteration of the remark that "liquor finances the rackets," and that the repeal of prohibition is all that is needed to make quiet, respectable, law-abiding citizens out of the gangsters. Few drys would deny that today, as before prohibition, liquor helps to finance the rackets. But it is a long and precarious jump from that admission to the conclusion that there would be no gangsters if there were no prohibition. In fact, Attorney-General William D. Mitchell pointed out a year ago that the income tax investigations of the Department of Justice indicated that liquor provided not more than 20 per cent of the racket financing and that this percentage was steadily decreasing. Yet this has had apparently no restraining influence upon the spread of this particular wet generality.

It may be, of course, that when facts are lacking generalities are inevitable. But it is likewise inevitable that the public mind, however susceptible temporarily to generalities, usually makes its final decisions on the facts. Meanwhile, listening daily to the repetitions of these various glib wet assertions, one cannot help but recall the old advertising slogan: "You can teach a parrot to say 'Just as good,' but he won't know what he's talking about."

A Significance of Poetry Week

ONE of the world's greatest needs today is a wider recognition of those influences which have been attracting thought away from materialism. Among Americans, who often seem more ready to admit their faults than to exercise their virtues, the necessity of developing some interests not readily translated into dollars and cents is particularly urgent. The observance of "national weeks" for art, music, poetry, may well be encouraged.

This week is Poetry Week, and as such will be observed by the General Federation of Women's Clubs throughout the United States. The object of the observance is threefold—to pay tribute to the poets, to encourage more people to write poetry, and to develop a higher standard of appreciation of this form of literature. Miss Anita Browne, founder-organizer of Poetry Week, says: "If you wish to broaden your vision of the beautiful in life, read poetry. If you wish to increase your vocabulary, read poetry. If you want to learn how to write poetry, read poetry."

This advice is sound. And the taking of it need not be prevented either by the natural and commendable wish to avoid "high-browism" or by the thought that one may be too unpoetic to profit by such reading. Poetry is among the most elemental of humanity's enjoyments. It springs from the very natural urge to bring beauty more closely, more lastingly, into human experience. Poetry does not as a rule attempt to take the pleasanter things of earth into the rarefied atmosphere of intellectuality. Rather, it attempts to unburden them of mentally imposed impediments and to bring them more quickly into tune with the heart.

As with music, there are two distinct approaches to an appreciation of poetry. One is through what is sometimes called the "emotions"—that is, either you like it or you don't. The other is through understanding. So there is no need of anyone's remaining, even in his own eyes, "unpoetic." Many who have taken the road of understanding have found poetry a most stimulating experience. And the way is well marked. Poets themselves, as well as critics and educators, have contributed to its guideposts in such books as "An Introduction to Poetry" by Hubbell and Beaty, "Study of Poetry" by Prof. Bliss Perry, "Enjoyment of Poetry" by Max Eastman and "Forms of Poetry" by Louis Untermeyer, to mention a few.

Reports from the business world indicate that fewer people today are tied hand and foot to the making of money. Reports from the entertainment field indicate that fewer persons are seeking amusement at the movies. But leisure must have its occupations. Conditions, therefore, seem most auspicious this year for the observance of Poetry Week.

And the observance may be expected to do more than bring to many a new or renewed interest in poetry. For in those who read, read about or write verse this week—and, it is to be hoped, in many weeks to come—America will have a body of thought refreshed in some measure. It may be that many will develop a keener sense of the presence of beauty and enable themselves to look more often beyond the problems of materialism to those "things that star a casual day's beholding" with bright points of hopefulness and cheer.

Conquering the Ruwenzori

"I SAW a peculiar-shaped cloud of the most beautiful silver color, which assumed the proportions and appearance of a vast mountain covered with snow. Then . . . I became for the first time conscious that what I gazed upon was not the image or semblance of a vast mountain, but the solid substance of a real one, its summit covered with snow."

Thus, on May 24, 1888, Henry Stanley confirmed the existence of the legendary Ruwenzori mountain group in the Belgian Congo, between Lake Albert and Lake Edward. And now a Belgian scientific mission is about to attempt an exploration of the Ruwenzori's western slopes, hitherto unexplored.

If the mission succeeds in reaching the summit of the Ruwenzori, it will duplicate the feat achieved by only one other of the some ten expeditions that have attempted this conquest since Stanley's discovery—that led by the Duke of the Abruzzi in 1906.

A peculiar glamour attaches to the Ruwenzori, sometimes described as the most mysterious mountain group in the world. The natives of the Unyamwesi and the Uganda have told how the Ruwenzori range disappeared from sight mysteriously on cloudless days—a phenomenon that the Duke of the Abruzzi explained as proceeding from vapors exhaled from the surrounding plains and exposed to the heat of the tropical sun.

To the explorer the Ruwenzori offers unusual rigors not only of topography but of climate. Rain or snow falls on the mountain group some 320 days of the year. To the explorer, these hazards but make his quest the more compelling. Those of less adventurous stuff admire the explorer's daring though unable to emulate it, and, admiring, wish well for the intrepid men of the Belgian scientific mission preparing for the Ruwenzori's conquest.

Ten Days, Twenty-one Hours

WINGING her way across the soundless depths of a great ocean before the weight of a succession of strong westerlies, the three-masted American schooner-yacht Vema has set a new transatlantic sailing speed record, judging by cable reports from England. Meager advices from abroad indicate that Capt. Charles Rodstrom, sailing master, picked up a strong quartering wind right from the start which he carried to the finish, frequently under close-reefed canvas to ease the tugging wheel.

Twenty-seven years have elapsed since King Neptune reared his shaggy head out of the Roaring Forties of the north Atlantic to witness the record passage of the great racing yacht Atlantic—12 days 4 hours from Sandy Hook to the Lizard on the coast of England—in a race for the Kaiser's Cup. Before this startling performance, accomplished under the daring driving of Capt. Charles Barr of America's Cup renown, the mythical keeper of the raging main had to go back fifty-four years to find the notch on his trusty trident that marked the record flight of the Yankee clipper Red Jacket across the Atlantic—13 days 1 hour from Sandy Hook to Rock Light, Liverpool.

The Rockland clipper made her splendid passage under the driving force of the keen commercial competition of her times, while beyond the long bowsprit of the yacht Atlantic hung the Kaiser's Gold Cup. But what was it pushed Captain Rodstrom and the Vema to such speed?

The answer appears to lie in the exhilarating enjoyment derived from riding the slant of a sea-swept deck of a ship driving on before the brunt of a heavy blow. No call of commerce or king's reward inspired this splendid feat. The steep running seas of the north Atlantic were the only pacemakers. Unquestionably the passage of the Vema is one of the most outstanding achievements in the annals of the sea. Back in the days when sail was supreme upon the seven seas the Vema's voyage would have been hailed with something of the public fervor which marks a great air conquest of time and distance today. In an era of communication which moves with the quickness of light, and in which the sailing ship hardly figures at all, this epochal passage will do much to perpetuate the cherished traditions of America's all-but-forgotten sailing marine.

Editorial Notes

The statement that the average salary of school-teachers in the United States is only $1346 per annum may spread out some of the justified criticism now directed at Chicago.

The buying by newspaper men of fifteen tons of fish for $10 which was given to the Salvation Army in New York to be distributed to the poor certainly makes a whale of a fish story.

No doubt the grateful beneficiaries of the ruler in India who recently gave his weight in silver to the poor would be pleased if he were to adopt the gold standard.

A British Onlooker's Diary

By WICKHAM STEED

THE British people are rather proud of themselves just now. They have paid their taxes without wincing, though many of them have done so by pledging securities to their banks, and they feel that some credit is due to them if the Chancellor of the Exchequer has been able to balance the budget. The total of unemployed is down by 130,000, partly, they think, because the departure from the gold standard has helped business and partly because the new import duties have begun to work in the same direction. They are not quite happy about protection as a system; but they solace themselves with the thought that protective duties may compel other countries to come to terms and, in the long run, make for freer trade.

Into this mood of semicomplacency disturbing thoughts begin to creep. If no other country is much better off and some are much worse off than Great Britain, there are as yet few signs of the general recovery which, it is fondly hoped, will bring ease and plenty if not peace. On the contrary. An authority as respected as Sir Arthur Salter — whose knowledge of international economics and finance is justly admired—has told his countrymen in his recent book, "Recovery," that, without the establishment of peace on a basis of collective security and of confidence in good international relations, "all efforts to revive world finance or trade must be doomed to failure."

Plain Englishmen do not like these sweeping assertions. They remember that, in the good old days, there was plenty of prosperity without much peace; and they do not see why they should be forced to bother their heads about new-fangled notions. Yet it is awkward when a man who helped to win the war by organizing interallied maritime transport; who was a trusted member of the Supreme Economic Council; who, as head of the economic section of the League Secretariat at Geneva, did much to save Austria and Hungary from financial collapse, writes in so disquieting a way.

Then there is Ireland. In 1921 they or, at least, the citizens of the Irish Free State, got the substance of independence without the name. Now they have grown tired of being left alone and, under that strange fellow, de Valera, want the shadow as well as the bone. If none of the other Dominions boggle at the oath to their national King, who happens to be King of Great Britain also, why, asks the Englishman, should the southern Irish make a nuisance of themselves?

Fortunately we have a strong National Government. The Secretary for the Dominions, Jim Thomas, is a sturdy wight, all the better for having been a trade union leader. He will be a match for de Valera; and, if he cannot beat him in argument, as he ought to in the name of the Anglo-Irish Treaty, the other Dominion Governments may insist that there can be no room for Mr. de Valera at the Ottawa Conference. Still, this Irish business is a fly in the ointment of British self-satisfaction.

Besides, it is hard to be sure that the National Government is quite so strong as it looks. There has been some question about how long Mr. Ramsay MacDonald would continue as Prime Minister. Who could replace him if he withdrew from the Government? Perhaps Mr. Stanley Baldwin, the Deputy Prime Minister in what is sometimes called the "MacBaldwin" Administration. Would its Liberal members accept the change? Their party in the country is already pulling at them, urging them to resume their freedom and to help in forming the parliamentary opposition which is needed for the sound working of British institutions. Mr. Lloyd George has come back to public life, on mischief bent. Lord Grey of Fallodon has been mobilized to tell his friends in the Cabinet that they ought not to leave it yet awhile. But when Mr. Winston Churchill gets going, and harries the Government from the extreme Right while Mr. Lloyd George "snipes" it from the Left, Liberal Ministers may suffer acute discomfort.

The rank and file of young Tories, who were elected as National Conservatives, have not yet found their feet. Two hundred and fifty of them are new to parliamentary life. They have no wish to lose their seats at the next general election, whenever it comes; and they feel that the country now stands several degrees nearer to a moderate liberal outlook than it seemed to stand at the moment of its revolt against trade union dictatorship last October. In all the recent by-elections, Conservative majorities have fallen. What will happen if the National Government fails to make good in any important respect, or is turned into a merely Conservative Government by the departure of Liberal ministers?

The truth is that ministers hardly realize how critically they are regarded by the mass of the people who voted for national candidates last fall. They gave strong leadership then. They have given little leadership since. They are fortunate in not having, as yet, any firm or coherent leadership against them. Mr. Lloyd George may be brilliant and amusing, but he is destructive and commands little confidence. Mr. Winston Churchill has the ear of the younger Nationalists who fear, nevertheless, that, after his many political transformations, his future may lie behind him. Labor, for the moment, seems to have no leaders and no policy. The whole party is moulting. Nobody knows whether its new plumage will be red or pink, or particolored deep red and pale pink. It is certain only that it will not have Mr. Ramsay MacDonald again as its leader at any price.

One by one, if this Parliament lasts long enough, the chief figures in the last Labor Government will find their way back into the House of Commons. They are needed there. But until they can frame a policy of which the soundness would cause the country to condone their capitulation to the trade union caucus last year they will not carry more than individual weight. The country is looking for policy and leadership. Whoever provides them will get its support. The National Government might increase its hold upon public opinion by a steadfast display of the qualities which it was elected to show. The trouble is that policy and leadership demand clear thought, true speech and firm conduct in harmony with admitted needs and facts; and that needs and facts have of late appeared to outrun the capacity of ministers to deal with them.

For an insular folk like the British it is distressing that so many things should depend upon foreigners. The Disarmament Conference at Geneva, the unsettled conflict in the Far East, the very possibility of putting Europe on her feet again, the revival of trade, and a dozen other matters, have to be argued with or decided upon in concert with foreigners. Can it be, after all, that foreign affairs are more important than home affairs? Is that upsetting man, Sir Arthur Salter—who, after all, is a good Englishman—going to be proved right? Have times changed so much that no nation can really be a law unto itself or find the path of wisdom and safety in keeping out of others' quarrels?

As John Bull ponders these things in his heart, or turns them over in his mind, his mood of self-satisfaction wears a little thin. He is usually slow thinking and perplexed. Formerly he trusted his instinct as an infallible guide. Now he is not quite sure whither his instinct should lead him. But, as he is a good fellow at bottom, I verily believe that if somebody in whom he had confidence should tell him that, nowadays, he can only do his duty to himself by doing his duty to and with others, he would say: "Begad! That man is right."

Notes From Paris

Château Goes To Nation

THE historic Château de Chambord, built on the banks of a tributary of the Loire, has become the property of the French Government, and therefore national property. This castle, built in the days of King Francis I, has been the subject of litigation for many years. Shortly before the war, an Austrian court declared it to be the property of Prince Elie of Bourbon Parma. This decision was not reached without difficulty, as the Prince had eight brothers and nine sisters who all had claims to it. During the war, the French Government sequestrated the castle because the Prince was an Austrian. After the war, two of the Prince's brothers who had served in the Belgian Army claimed the château. Their appeal has recently been heard by the Cour de Cassation, which declared Prince Elie to be the owner. Because the French Government secured a preëmption right on this property at The Hague in 1930, this decision means that Prince Elie will receive 11,000,000 francs ($440,000), the purchase price agreed on at The Hague.

Paris Opera Restoration

A recent examination of the Paris Opera House revealed, among other facts, that the copper dome was crumbling from corrosion, the statues were suffering from the same cause, and the fine flight of stone stairs which faces the Avenue de l'Opéra would have to be entirely replaced. While this exterior restoration work is being done, the interior will also have its share of attention. The orchestra stalls and balcony are to be transformed, but the most important work will be done behind the stage. The artists' dressing rooms will be equipped with running water and several lifts are to be installed for the use of the performers. The French Government has made a grant of 4,000,000 francs ($160,000) for this work.

The Bakers' Reward

If you happen to walk by a Paris baker's shop at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, you will get a delicious whiff of warm pastry as you pass the door. The croissants which, with a bar of chocolate, constitute a French child's afternoon repast are just out of the oven. Made with flour, yeast and a considerable amount of butter, this horseshoe-shaped delicacy has historical warrant for its existence in the following story: Kama Mustapha, leader of the Turkish Army, besieged Vienna in 1683. The town was defended by a small garrison. The Viennese were awaiting the arrival of help and put up a brave struggle meanwhile, so brave, in fact, that the Turks, despairing of ever capturing the town, decided to dig an underground passage and enter the city by means of it. While Vienna slept, the tunnel was therefore started, but the muffled sound of picks aroused the suspicions of the bakers who were working by night and they warned their fellow citizens of the danger, which was averted until the arrival of reinforcements. In order to recompense the faithful bakers, the city of Vienna granted them the right to bake a special new kind of pastry in the shape of a crescent, the emblem of the defeated army. The humble croissant has crossed frontiers and withstood the test of years.

Complex Case Decided

The Mixed Arbitration Tribunal, established in accordance with the provisions of the Versailles Treaty to settle all disputes which had been in abeyance during the period 1914-1918 between the belligerent countries, has been sitting in Paris. A recent case is a good example of the complications which this tribunal has to unravel. A Greek merchant freighted a German ship in Russia to take some wheat to Italy. The freighting contract was drawn up in English. The boat arrived in Constantinople on Aug. 1, 1914, and its cargo was promptly requisitioned by the German Admiralty. Owing to the number of countries involved in this transaction, the Greek merchant despaired of ever getting paid for his cargo. However, he put his case before the Arbitration Tribunal, which ordered the German Government to pay him a sum in excess of 4,000,000 francs ($160,000) for his wheat.

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The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

France's Steel Wall

FROM the English Channel to the Mediterranean Sea France is forging a wall of steel for protection against her neighbors to the eastward. The late André Maginot, Minister of War, was father of the frontier fortifications that are to cost $100,000,000 at their completion within two years.

Military experts of Europe insist that the French fortifications far surpass in strength the great Hadrian wall in England built at the time of the Roman invasion, the great wall of China, and the World War Hindenburg line. Compared to the French wall of steel, these other fortifications were mere hindrances, not barriers.

Over high ground and marshes, over mountains and valleys stretches this French chain of steel. There are concrete pill boxes set on the solid rock at the bottom of swamps. There are great fortresses high on the crags of mountains commanding strategic passes. There are many underground arsenals, enormous placements of concrete where heavy guns already are mounted and closely guarded. Machine gun nests are to be found everywhere.

And here is a suggestion: The frontier between the United States and Canada is many times longer than that between France and all her potential foes to the eastward. But after many generations the Americans and the Canadians have lived side by side without a single fortress anywhere.—*Sioux City (Iowa) Journal.*